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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY
The Flagellation of Mr. Perkins 507
Southern Defenses of Lynching 508
Making Standard Oil Own Up 509
The Upshot at Algeciras 510
Alaska, Patagonia, and Way Stations 511
Trying to Throw Hearst Out of the Party . . 512
The Menace of a Coal Strike 513
Mayor Dunne on Municipal Ownership . . . 513
The Race for Big Battle-ships 514

LETTERS AND ART:
The New Art of Lighting 515
Another Pinero Masterpiece at Last 515
Was Munkacsy an Artistic Plagiarist? . . . 517
Doubts of the Existence of an English Orthography 518

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
The Origin of Man 519
The "Touchiness" of Wireless 519
Jupiter's Belts in the Laboratory 520
Lying as a Disease 520
Improvements in Motor-boats 521
An Anti-tea Crusade 521
An Ancient Sanitarium 522
Slaying the Sick 523
Phonographic Instruction for Parrots . . . 523

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD
Perjury as the Crime of the Age 524
Consummate Poetic Quality of the Gospel . . 524
A Haystack Centennial 525
Moral Uplifts at Sixty Cents Each 526

FOREIGN COMMENT:
Germany's Fear of Isolation 527
A French View of the American Woman in Politics 528
By the Pit's Mouth at Courrières 528
Futility of the British Labor Party's Program . 529
Strength of the French and German Armies . 530
How the Religious "Reign of Terror" May Influence the Coming French Elections . . 530

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY 531-532

MISCELLANEOUS 534-554

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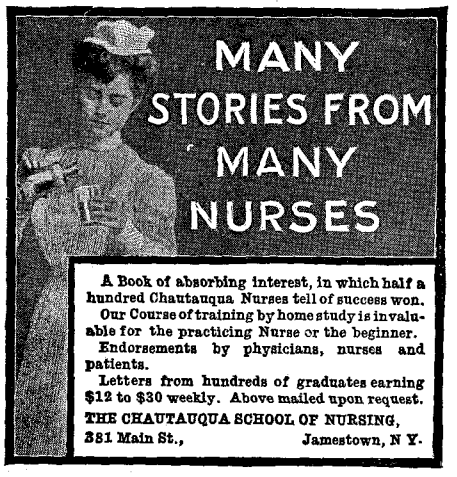

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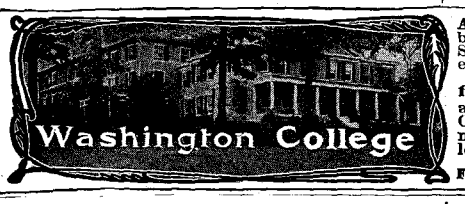

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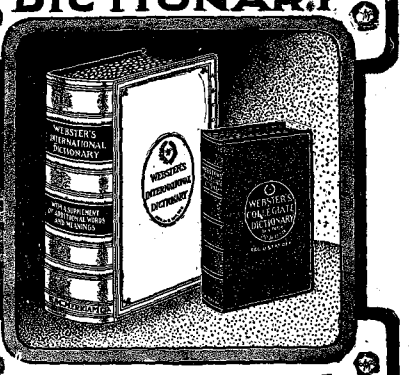

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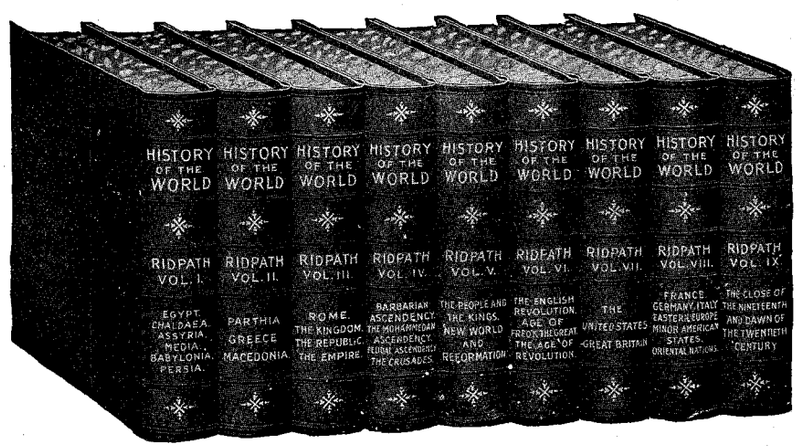
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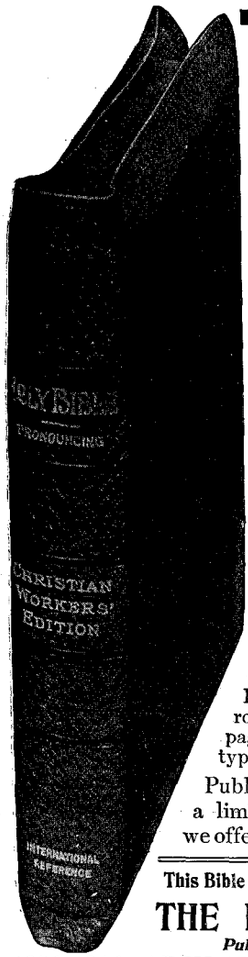

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Experience of an Eminent Literary Digest Reader Whose Name is Known to Everyone Who Receives This Magazine.

I had the delightful privilege of spending some two months at the world-famous Battle Creek Sanitarium. It has of late rapidly forged ahead into the front rank of the great institutions of this country, especially of the institutions for the recovery of health. I wasn't sick but was tired, and I wanted a place to rest, and I do not believe that if I searched the world over I could have found a better place. Little or no medicines are given at this Sanitarium. They believe in nature and nature's laws. The whole aim is to give nature a good chance. They believe that if nature has only half a chance she will in 99 cases out of 100 restore health.

In September, 1866, the foundations of this institution were laid at Battle Creek, Mich. It was then a water-cure establishment and had achieved a reputation for crankiness that was somewhat deserved; but in 1876 a man was placed in charge of this institution who was thoroughly equipped in the knowledge of medicine and of surgery, a graduate of Bellevue College, New York, the now famous superintendent of the Institution, Dr. John H. Kellogg, whose friends have just celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of his superintendence of the Institution. He is now only 54 years of age, or rather young, as he prefers to put it.

The scientific thoroughness of the work done here can be guessed from such facts as the following. In the hospital, attached to the institution, I witnessed, in one day, in about two hours, 13 surgical operations, requiring the opening of the abdominal cavity—all performed by Dr. Kellogg—and *not a death resulted*. Dr. Kellogg has performed as many as 62 operations in a single day. This large number of 62 was performed in one day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock at night, the Doctor not stopping for food or rest. Many of these 62 operations were severe cases. One hundred and sixty-two successive abdominal openings have been made for appendicitis, floating kidney, hernia, tumors, etc., without a single death. The percentage of deaths from operations here is said to be lower than at any other hospital in the world.

The "helpers," as the attendants are called at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, number nearly 1,000, and nearly all of these men and women are studying to become medical missionaries. They are from all parts of the world. They must be willing when they leave the Institution to go wherever the Board in charge of this branch of the work sends them. The chief but not the only text-book which they study is the Bible. The Bible here is honored everywhere. It must be studied daily. In the college located near by, the Bible is also a text-book. Physiology, the knowledge of medicine, the handling of the microscope, emergency surgery, and full knowledge of baths are constantly taught and practiced. The consecration of these helpers to the work of benefiting mankind is one of the marvels and delights of this Institution. Help, service, attendance here is always a matter of conscience.

For the banishment of disease there is much dependence on the efficacy of baths, electricity, diet, cheerful living, and being in bed from 9 o'clock in the evening until 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning. It is strictly a vegetarian institution, but fruits, grains, vegetables, are prepared in almost countless ways, and the person soon forgets the need of meat. Alcoholic liquors of all kinds, tobacco in every shape, tea and coffee are all banished—except cereal coffee. It is one of the proverbs of Dr. Kellogg, "Get the stomach right and you will get the physical man right." An eminent physician once prescribed for the Duchess of Marlborough some vigorous pedestrian exercise, when she said, "Doctor, you forget who I am. "No, I don't," replied the Doctor, "you are an old woman with a worn-out stomach."

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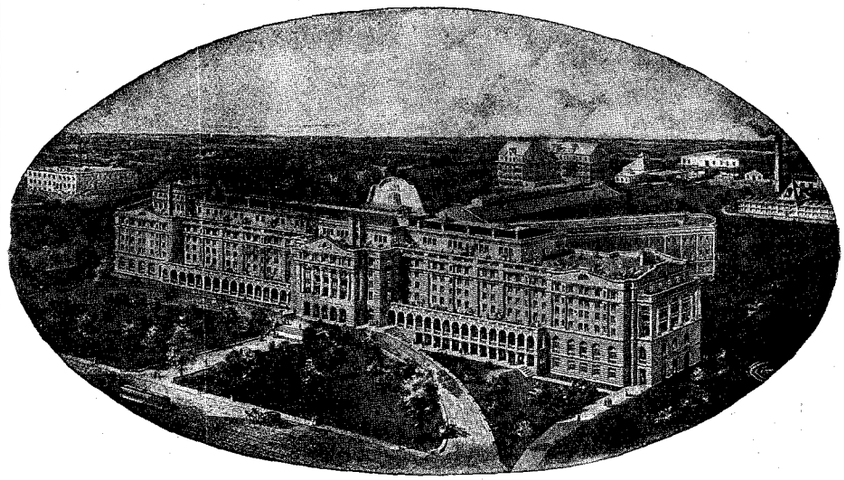

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., NO. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 7, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 833

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FLAGELLATION OF MR. PERKINS.

WHATEVER District-Attorney Jerome may or may not have accomplished by causing the arrest of George W. Perkins on a charge of grand larceny, he has at all events struck fire and started a new blaze of press discussion. Certain New York papers had been accusing Mr. Jerome of being sunk in a profound sleep, oblivious alike of campaign pledges and of the duty of a public prosecutor. Now that he has roused himself and caused J. Pierpont Morgan's partner to be arrested for alleged larceny, those self-same papers, as, for instance, the New York *World*, call it a farce. What is a poor district-attorney to do? He never had supposed, he remarks, not without a touch of pathos, that over 126,000 people voted for him "that I might exercise my judgment in this situation according to the direction of any group of newspaper men, however eminent in intellectual attainment and distinguished in personal character." Well, now these gentlemen, "however eminent," say Mr. Jerome's "manner of conducting a criminal prosecution is scandalous," fear his "electors were badly deceived" in him, and accuse him of "appearing to be lacking in sympathy" with the attitude of the people. It is only here and there that a paper thinks his action is "likely to be productive of consequences that are worth while." As to Mr. Perkins, some call him a "vicarious sacrifice," others rejoice that the matter of campaign gifts will be tested by his arrest.

That arrest, by the way, most papers agree, was caused by the District-Attorney in a sort of dudgeon. As outlined in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week, Mr. Perkins, as an officer of the New York Life, gave $48,000 to Cornelius N. Bliss for the use of the Republican National Committee. The payment was made by Mr. Perkins at the request of John A. McCall for bookkeeping reasons and subsequently Mr. Perkins was reimbursed from the non-ledger funds of the New York Life. Mr. Jerome thinks that isn't larceny, and the arrest of so prominent a man as Mr. Perkins, he feels, will speedily bring out the highest judicial opinion on that head. Mr. Perkins's stanchest supporter, the New York *Sun*, wishes it understood that it is not Mr. Perkins individually who is "at the bar of justice." Nor is "his character in question or on trial." Destiny has strangely assigned that this man, whom the Hughes and Armstrong inquiry left innocent as a new-born babe, is "the gentleman in whose person and to whose necessary discomfort is now made the test of the present legality of a common practise." It is rather hard, says the Philadelphia *Press*, "that Mr. Perkins should be made a vicarious sufferer for hundreds of others who did the same thing with equally worthy purpose."

But the New York *World* thinks the whole case is concocted as a farce to be laughed out of court. To quote:

"Such a manner of conducting a criminal prosecution is scandalous. If Mr. Jerome believes that Perkins is innocent, what business has he to instigate proceedings before a magistate or anywhere else? If he believes no crime was committed, how can he conscientiously argue that the writ of habeas corpus should not be granted?

"To accomplish his purpose of saving Perkins from indictment and trial in the Court of General Sessions Mr. Jerome continues to befuddle and misstate the facts. Nobody charges Perkins with taking the money of the policy-holders and giving it to Mr. Bliss. The campaign contribution was made over two months before Perkins took the policy-holders' money. To accuse Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou of being receivers of stolen goods in receiving Perkins's personal contributions is merely another of Mr. Jerome's befuddling attempts."

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GEORGE W. PERKINS,

Partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, charged with grand larceny of insurance funds for campaign purposes.

If Mr. Perkins does not win his case, "it will not be because every opportunity for escape from punishment was not open in this action," thinks the New York *Press*. Mournfully the Springfield *Republican* concludes "that Mr. Jerome has done probably the most unfortunate thing in his career," by showing lack of sympathy with public opinion. The New York *Journal of Commerce* feels it is high time that the full meaning of "Thou shalt not steal" be impressed upon certain persons it could mention.

It takes the Pittsburg *Times* to see good in Mr. Jerome's action, and the New York *Evening Post* foresees vigorous action on his part. And what does Mr. Jerome say? For one thing, he says that the New York law does not seem to square with morality, and further—

"The shortest way to ascertain what the law on the subject was

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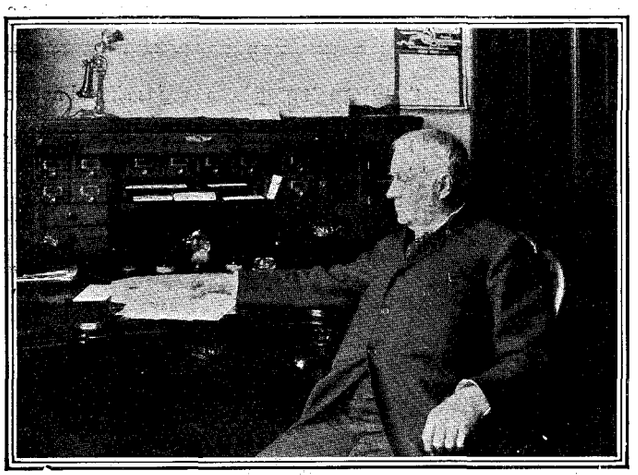
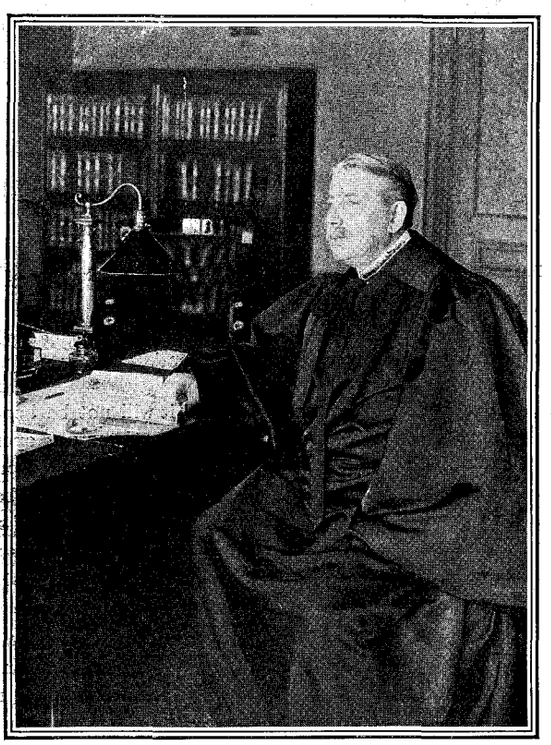
in the absence of unequivocal instruction from the court to the grand jury was by the procedure which I have adopted, because whatever the decision below may be, an appeal lies to the Appel-



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

"Is he guilty of receiving stolen goods?" asks District Attorney Jerome.

late Division, and, being an appeal from an order, it can be brought up for final determination in the month of April. Because of the unfortunate misunderstanding which has grown up between the court and the grand jury and myself on the subject, the plans I had devised were of necessity in a measure changed. I had planned to cast into groups certain transactions the criminality of which was doubtful, and to obtain a ruling from the court in regard to each of these groups. Each of the groups of transactions was such as was believed by the public at large to be highly criminal, and while in one sense it was no part of my duty as a law



JUDGE O'SULLIVAN,

Who thinks campaign gifts of corporations are sufficient cause for indicting officials who gave them.

officer to consider public opinion, it seems to me that a public officer should, when it is possible, make plain to the people at large the motives and reasons which guide and control his conduct."

And, indeed, the New York *Tribune* thinks it is "a grievous injustice to a man who always means to do right and often does well, to make him the victim of the public's recovery from a state of hysteria." Mr. Jerome, by the way, is beginning to think there was crime, after all.

SOUTHERN DEFENSES OF LYNCHING.

THE lynching of Edward Johnson, a negro, at Chattanooga, Tenn., has brought out some lively comment from the South on the subject of mob violence generally as well as on the particular case at Chattanooga. And the great point of this comment is that lynching is still not only countenanced but defended by a large portion of the Southern press. The case of Johnson was complicated by the interference of the Supreme Court of the United States. After being condemned to death by the courts of

LET NO GUILTY LYNCHER ESCAPE.

—Donnell in the Chicago *Chronicle*.

Tennessee, Johnson procured a stay from the Supreme Court. This so angered the indignant mob that it felt moved to take Johnson from jail and hang him from a bridge, disregarding the Supreme Court's order.

"The lynching is a direct result of the ill-advised effort to save the negro from the just penalty of the laws of Tennessee," says the Chattanooga *News*. It was the appeal of Johnson's counsel to the Federal courts, *The News* feels, "that revived the mob spirit and resulted in the lynching. This fact should be a lesson in the future." *The News* draws a picture of the negro's crime and adds:

"If there be those who would heap their anathemas on this community because a few men took the law into their own hands and executed the brute that perpetrated this outrage, we merely ask them to study the picture that we have imperfectly drawn. It is a sad picture, and it is a true picture."

Whereat the Atlanta *News* assures the Chattanooga *News* "that it need have no fear of outside opinion," and, after quoting that paper's picture of the crime, it concludes:

"The story presented above is enough to make the blood boil. The brute should have never had his first trial. It is a shame on chivalry to condemn the mob. We are surprised at *The News* for saying that it does not indorse the work of the mob in this case. We know its editor, and in his heart he does indorse it. All true men indorse it. No court can stop such vengeance, and no people who are home-loving will censure that mob.

"Let Chattanoogans snap their fingers at the adverse criticism

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of those puritanical critics who are not as good as the brute that was hanged, and pass on to their daily work of building a great city."

The New Orleans *Picayune* wishes it understood that it does not criticize the Supreme Court. Only hereafter, it feels, a negro guilty of such a crime will think the Federal Government is on his side against the white people. The United States Supreme Court "made a bad precedent in interfering in the case of the negro Johnson," asserts the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*, and the Nashville *American* can not help concluding that "when the courts trifle with the people, the people will scorn the courts."

The Chattanooga *Times*, on the other hand, urges self-discipline and can not but regret "that the act of the mob was in defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States." The Supreme Court, by the way, has ordered that the instigators of the lynching be apprehended and punished. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* regrets the mob's violent action, and observes:

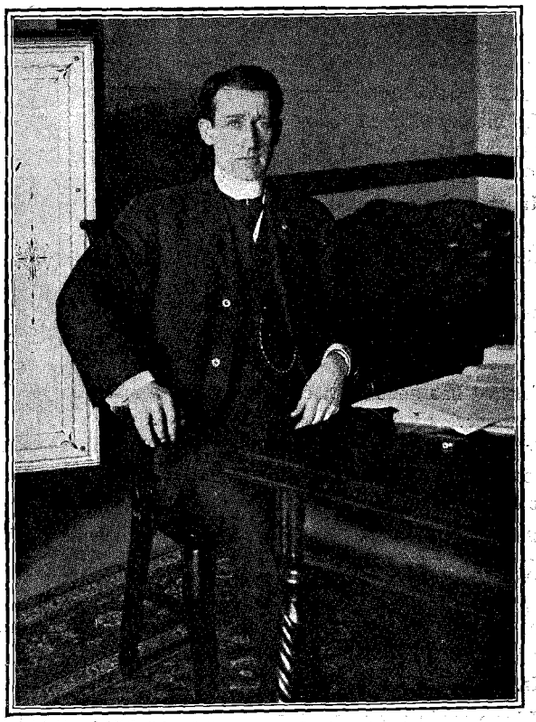
"There is little reason to suppose, in view of the action of the Supreme Court in similar cases, that the execution of Johnson would have been prevented by his appeal to the Supreme Court. There would have been some delay, but it would have been better to submit to that than to invoke the violence of the mob. Whatever may be the outcome, the city of Chattanooga will be seriously injured by this lynching. It is an impressive lesson to those disposed to mob violence to await the orderly process of the courts, even in aggravated cases, such as this seems to have been."

The Columbus (S. C.) *State*, too, strongly condemns the practise of lynching, and the Charleston (W. Va.) *Advocate* cries out against it in these words:

"It is only as communities come to realize that safety and progress can be secured only by strict observance of law, and that lynching debases those who engage in it, when legal remedies are available, that the evil will be cured. While most common at the South, it is not to be regarded as a sectional matter, but as a national disgrace, which every officer sworn to uphold the law and every good citizen should do his utmost to discountenance and prevent."

MAKING STANDARD OIL OWN UP.

MR. FRANK HAGERMAN, of Kansas City, one of the leading lawyers of the Standard Oil Company, expresses himself in a newspaper interview as so overcome with admiration at Attorney-General Hadley's success in extracting a certain specific bit of information from the great trust, that "while he has been representing opposing interests, he has given us Missourians



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ATTORNEY-GENERAL HADLEY,
Missouri's Plenipotentiary and Trust-buster Extraordinary to the Standard Oil.

cause to be proud." And as if this remarkable tribute to his opponent were not enough, he exclaims, with reckless disregard of the possible results to his own company, "It would be mighty good politics for any President to name him Attorney-General of the United States!" As Mr. Hadley is a Democrat, it would have been even more interesting if the Standard Oil lawyer had gone on to name any particular President he may have had in mind who would be likely to do this sagacious and graceful act.

SQUEEZED OUT OF HIM!
—Carter in the New York *American*.

—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

HOW STANDARD OIL SHOWED MISSOURI.

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But Mr. Hagerman is not alone in his enthusiasm. The New York *American*, a "trust-buster" of the *Dreadnought* type, and the New York *Sun*, which is just about the reverse, both praise him in half-column editorials, and other papers throughout the country are joining in the chorus of appreciation. "The credit for the victory belongs to Mr. Hadley," says the Kansas City *Times*, "and the fruits of it accrue to the public."

The victory referred to by these enthusiastic admirers of the Missouri Attorney-General is the extraction from the Standard Oil Company of the information that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Republic Oil Company of New York, and the Waters-Pierce Company of Missouri, heretofore ostensibly independent and competing, are really all controlled by the great parent Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Hadley's aim is to have them driven out of Missouri under the Antitrust laws of that State. For more than three months Mr. Hadley has been trying to extract the desired information in regard to these companies and has gone from court to court for mandates, while his process-servers have neither rested nor given their victims rest in their efforts to round up witnesses. At last the chase reached the corner and the Standard Oil lawyers drew up and signed the following statement:

"Subject to the objection as to its being irrelevant and immaterial, it is admitted for the purposes of this case only that now and during the time charged in the information a majority of the shares of stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and all of the stock of the Republic Oil Company are held for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; and all the shares of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company standing on its books in the name of M. M. Van Beuren are held for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey."

Mr. Hadley said to the reporters, just before leaving for home:

"I have made my case. I consider that I have proved every allegation contained in the information I filed. When the case is argued I will ask the Supreme Court of Missouri to render a decision which will punish Standard Oil for its violation of the laws of Missouri in the past and to impose conditions which will guarantee that corporation's compliance with the law's requirements in the future.

"The inquiry has already had the effect of forcing frankness on the part of the Standard in Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, and my own State. In Iowa, Indiana, and Nebraska—I heard about Iowa to-day—the property of the Republic Oil Company is already being transferred to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Ownership of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Missouri is admitted. Surely these moves mean the abandonment of the policy of subterfuge. No matter how the Court rules, it has been demonstrated that the law has the power to penetrate evasion, and we in Missouri, at least, will know with whom we are dealing when we buy our oil."

Some papers think the whole prosecution, however, will be only a fiasco if the oil magnates are let off with a fine. Thus the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says:

"Now that Attorney-General Hadley has had his questions answered and bared the secret relations between the Standard Oil Company, the Republic Oil Company, and the Waters-Pierce concern, what is he going to do about it?

"Is anybody going to jail because of these disclosures, or will it all be taken out in a mere fine?

"If the latter, we think the people should petition the State of Missouri to make the fine a nominal one—just as light, indeed, as is possible under the circumstances.

"Standard Oil can't afford to pay it, or at least won't stand for paying it, and the result will be that the people will have to come to the front with whatsoever sum the State sees fit to demand of the defendant.

"In Chicago recently there were some meat millionaires who ran afoul of the law, and the people were given to understand by Attorney-General Moody, who had the case in hand for the Government, that no compromise would be permitted. Some way, however, one of the millionaire defendants contracted an illness, due perhaps to apprehension, and the next thing the public heard about his case and three others of like nature was that the Court had fined the four of them $25,000, and dismissed further proceedings.

"It was a ten-seconds' piece of work for these culprits to write checks for their respective portions of this $25,000. It was a ten-minutes' proceeding that raised the price of meat to the people, that this $25,000, with interest, might be returned to the drawers of these checks in sixty days' time.

"Nor was this the whole burden to the people because of this whimsical court decision, for it cost the Government a good round sum, ranging into the tens of thousands, to secure the evidence that brought the meat millionaires to the judgment of the court. The people paid for this, too.

"So, if Missouri has the oil companies on the hip, let us hope the Attorney-General will not insist upon fining anybody. It is a sight cheaper for the people, through the State, to pay board for some of these folks than to fine them in the courts; for the fine doesn't mean a thing to them, except putting out their money at a big rate of interest with the sound collateral of the whole people's guaranty that it will be returned, in the time specified by the lenders of the money, to the courts.

"Therefore, if Attorney-General Hadley has nothing except a fine in view we are confident the people will be the better off if he will *nol pros* the case and call off the dogs of law."

THE UPSHOT AT ALGECIRAS.

TO put peace between our sister-nations appears to many to be becoming our national occupation, and the American press is congratulating the country upon the assumption of that rôle. As the Senate was never asked for permission to send delegates to Algeciras, the Butte *Inter Mountain* feels that if we had put our foot into it there the Senate would have made trouble. But nothing succeeds like success, and nothing but praise is brought to the Administration and particularly to Mr. Henry White, the American delegate, who proposed the pacific plan—not our first appearance in "world politics," the New York *Tribune* would have us know. A duck does not take to water with more propriety, *The Tribune* feels, than we do to peacemaking. To quote:

"It is not strange, either, that this country should be able to play such a part. Its position among the nations of the world invests it with a peculiar advantage in such matters. The proposals of a European Power might be regarded as more or less prejudiced and interested. Not so with those of America. The separation of this country from European alliances and intrigues makes its judgments and counsels appear more impartial and disinterested, and indeed enables them to be so. There was no suspicion on the part of either Germany or France that Mr. White was seeking to aid the other, and in the impartial place which he occupied he was able to regard the case, not from the French or German point of view, but from one which was disinterested, and which was sufficiently so to impress the other nations with the fact."

The peace-bearing plan provides that the eight Moroccan ports shall be patrolled by a Moorish constabulary officered by Frenchmen and Spaniards, supervised by an inspector-general, the subject of some neutral Power, who is to report simultaneously to the Sultan and to the diplomatic corps at Tangier. In the bank that is to finance Morocco, France will have but three shares instead of the five demanded, and Germany will have but one share. The fact that war was really out of the question, since, as the New York *Sun* points out, neither France nor Germany nor any other European nation desired war, should not lead us to "underrate the usefulness of the part attributed to Mr. White, the Ambassador of the United States at Rome and delegate to the Conference, in suggesting a solution of the police problem." *The Sun*, too, bestows these kind words on the Kaiser:

"The Emperor William II., by not only accepting but promoting a pacific outcome of the vexatious Morocco incident, and thus averting the horrors of a pan-European conflict, has deserved more honor at the hands of his contemporaries and of posterity than his grandfather gained by conquest. Peace, indeed, hath her victories, no less renowned than war."

But the Brooklyn *Citizen* thinks that Germany elected peace simply because that was her healthiest course.

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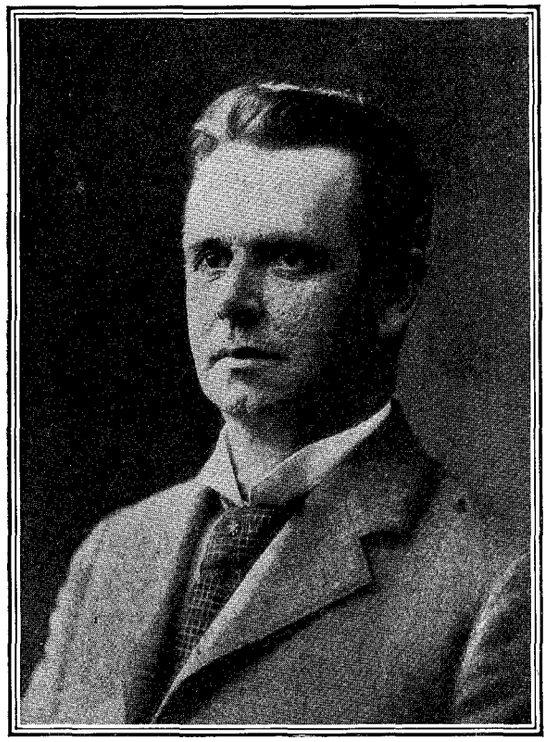
ALASKA, PATAGONIA, AND WAY STATIONS.

DRAMATIC as is the conception of a Pan-American railway, Mr. Charles M. Pepper, United States and Pan-American Railway Commissioner, maintains in the April *Scribner's* that the project, so far from being impossible, is already probable, and is the direct corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. No less a master



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CHARLES M. PEPPER,
Who thinks through trains will run from New York to Buenos Ayres.

than the late George M. Pullman, keen student of railway development as he was, predicted that one day there would be through sleepers between Denver and Buenos Ayres. Mr. Pepper has seen Pan-American conditions both as a newspaper correspondent and as a delegate to the Pan-American Congress in 1901, even before he was appointed railway commissioner, and in his article is not merely dreaming dreams. He puts forth the result of a costly survey with a view of a Pan-American road, and presents statistics showing not a little careful study on his own account. Such a road, he says, involves the cooperation of fifteen republics. The rail links necessary to complete such a system would be 5,000 miles in length, would cost $200,000,000, and would bring New York into direct communication with Buenos Ayres, or Alaska and Hudson Bay with Patagonia. The plans for this road, it should be said at once, have passed beyond the problematic stage. To quote Mr. Pepper:

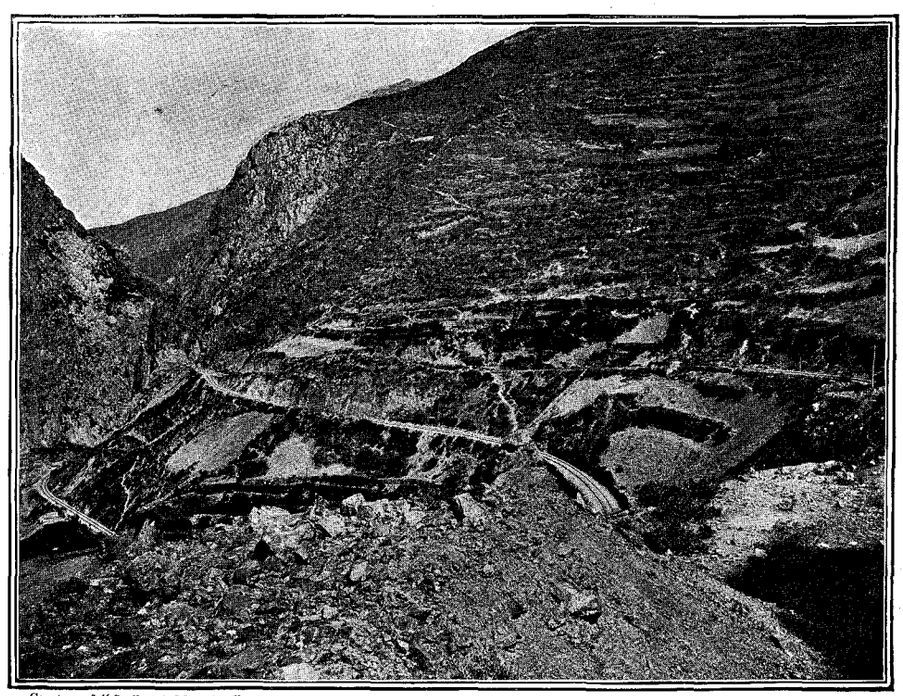
"It may be said that in the beginning of 1906 every Central and every South American country has a definite policy of aiding railway construction as an integral part of the Pan-American system, and some of them, as in the case of Peru and Bolivia, have enacted special legislation. All of them are sympathetic toward an intercontinental trunk line, because it coincides with their plans for internal development and external trade."

The project was given form by the survey made from 1892 to 1898, inclusive, by Mr. W. T. Shunk as engineer-in-chief. The United States and the other republics contributed proportionally to this survey. The project, as it appears in profile on the map of this survey, shows the general direction of the road to be northwest and southeast along the giant chains of the Andes. The governing principle is a long continental backbone with branch ribs in every direction, taking into consideration mineral, agricultural, and timber resources, without omitting climatic conditions. Roughly speaking, Mr. Pepper points out, "The Pan-American project is one of the great railways of the future, as the construction of lines aggregates 4,000 miles." In a carefully prepared table the writer shows what parts of the line are already in operation, and what parts are under consideration, and the respective lengths of the future links. This is his table:

Countries.	Distances chiefly by inter-continental location.	In operation.	Under construction.	Future links.
United States:				
New York to Laredo	2,187	2,187		
Mexico:				
Laredo to Mexico city	802	802		
Mexico city to Guatemala border via Cordoba and Tehuantepec[1]	730	680	50	
Central America	1,043	351	100	592
Panama	612			612
Colombia	865	20		845
Ecuador	658	126	77	455
Peru	1,785	277	223	1,285
Boliva	541	233	128	180
Argentine Republic	1,168	1,033	135	
Total	10,391	5,709	703	3,969

[1] The company constructing the line from San Geronimo, Mexico, in prosecuting the actual work found some variations from the first surveys necessary, so that the route followed is about fifty miles longer. This makes the distance from Mexico city to the border of Guatemala via Cordoba and Tehuantepec approximately 780 miles. In January, 1906, construction was going on at both ends of the line, and it was expected to be completed within the year.

The writer takes the future railway journey on the Pan-American route in his imagination, and he grows enthusiastic over the



Courtesy of "Scribner's Magazine."

SOME PERU SCENERY THROUGH WHICH THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY WILL PASS.

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wonderful display of the natural beauties along the road-bed. When the twentieth-century tourist takes the through railway journey, we are told, "he will see the relation of sea-level plains, intermountain plateaux, profound valleys, shallow depressions, rushing rivers, mighty gulches, tortuous cañons, sinuous passes, the sparkling verdure and the brilliant foliages of the tropics, the treeless regions of the Andes desert, naked cliffs and jutting precipices, fleece-hidden summits, and the pinnacled peaks of the eternal snows, often passing from the rankest wealth of nature to its most sterile and grudging gifts, almost as swiftly as the imagination can conceive the change."

Mr. Pepper shows in his article the railway conditions in the countries touched by the Pan-American plan, and points out what engineers would have to encounter in building the links. A great portion of the road, he finds, would have to be thousands and thousands of feet above the sea-level, but of the possibility of the project he does not for a moment doubt.

It may be admitted, he observes in conclusion, "that the day is distant when through trains will be run between Alaska and Patagonia. The opinion of a railway president that diamonds would not pay as freight between New York and Buenos Ayres also may be admitted without impairing the commercial utility of an intercontinental company." In Mr. Pepper's opinion local traffic and development must be the chief staple in the way of cargoes on a railway of that sort. But local traffic, he shows, may in a case like this extend over sections of 1,000 miles or more. Moreover, he wishes us not to forget that opinions on prospective traffic from railways, even when advanced by experts, are notoriously misleading. It is within the memory of men who are not old, he puts in, "that the Northern Pacific was prophesied a financial failure because there would be no traffic; and 'Hill's Folly,' the Great Northern, with its endless grain trains, is of much more recent date."

TRYING TO THROW HEARST OUT OF THE PARTY.

THE Democratic party, in the opinion of a goodly portion of the press, is beginning to find it necessary to fight the Hearst movement tooth and nail. Hearst is no longer looked upon as a charlatan to deride, but as a formidable rival to combat with all the resources at the command of the battered party. There is to be a dinner at the Democratic Club of New York in honor of Jefferson, but really, it is said, to assert again those conservative principles of Democracy which the Hearst movement is undermining. One such dinner has already taken place at the Democratic Club, with August Belmont, Mr. Hearst's pet aversion, in the chair. So terrible and so fiery were the words uttered by Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that even Democratic papers disapproved of them. As to Mr. Hearst's New York *Journal*, it all but broke out into billingsgate over them. Here are the words of Mr. Nicoll. It was during the Democratic campaign of the last election that ended so pathetically:

"Mr. Hearst and his man Ihmsen came to me and asked for space to open up quarters in our place. I told them we would be only too glad to accommodate them, and I gave them the best we had. They had the use of all the campaigning facilities at the national headquarters, and then afterward they turned round and stuck the knife into the back of the candidate of the Democratic party and tried all they could to help to beat us.

"Gentlemen, I don't want you when future issues come up to forget such a gross act of treachery as this. Remember that the Hearst crowd came to us, seemingly as friends; they accepted the hospitality we offered them, they availed themselves of all we had, and then they deliberately stuck the knife in the candidate of the party they were supposed to be supporting.

"I want for a moment to contrast the treacherous behavior of Hearst and the record of Bryan. My experiences of that campaign proved to me that Bryan is a true Democrat, while Hearst is a false Democrat. So far as Mr. Bryan is concerned, he undertook to support loyally and earnestly and with all his powers of eloquence the candidate who had been selected by the Democratic National Convention."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) feels that there is something wrong with metropolitan cookery when good men and true sit down ostensibly to dine and then are suddenly consumed with passion and utter words sharper than the sting of paprika. *The Times* thinks Mr. Nicoll's words had better been left unsaid, for it gravely doubts "whether Mr. Hearst is any better for it." To quote:

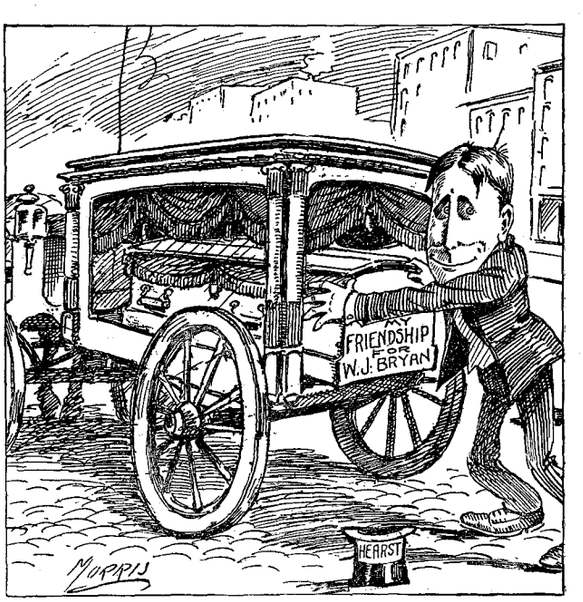
"We do not see how the plight of the Democratic party is visibly improved by these passionate references to bygone things. Mr. Nicoll accuses Mr. Hearst of treason to the Democratic party, and declares that he and his agents, while they accepted headquarters hospitality, stabbed the candidate in the back. At the same time he conferred upon Mr. Bryan all the honors and titles of regularity, and praised his loyal devotion to Judge Parker, as evinced by his many eloquent campaign speeches. Now, while nobody can produce evidence of the fact that would be accepted in a court of law, it is very generally believed that multitudes of Mr. Bryan's personal following, that class of voters usually described as Bryan Democrats, went over to Mr. Roosevelt in 1904. Mr. Nicoll says Mr. Bryan could not help that. Has it occurred to Mr. Nicoll that Mr. Hearst may be equally blameless for the disloyal behavior of his followers, supposing him to have had followers? Why not give him the benefit of the doubt, just as Mr. Bryan gets the benefit of the doubt in his case?"

The New York *Journal*, needless to say, dilates upon Mr. Nicoll's characteristics and personal appearance; it accuses him of being the hireling of Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan. Even its profound learning is brought to bear against Mr. Hearst's enemies, as is shown by this erudite passage:

"Really, Mr. Ryan, to defeat such talent as you hire is, in the Persian poet's words, 'like taking candy from a sick child.'"

As Mr. Hearst's connection with the Democratic party is seemingly at an end, he is said to be making plans to get himself nominated for governor by a young convention of his own on July 4 next. Says the New York *Sun* (Ind.) upon this:

"The ticket is to be non-partizan and cosmopolitan and inclusive of various creeds. It will be well financed; the hire will be



"HEARSED."

NEWS ITEM—A break has occurred in the former close friendship between William J. Bryan and William R. Hearst.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman Review*.

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worthy of the laborers. It is an ill wind that blows no man good. There ought to be pickings in that third-party movement—if it should ever be started. But there is an air of unreality about these Independence-league plans. 'Hearst,' says the personal representative, 'polled 225,000 votes in this city last fall, and he is just as strong up the State as he is here.' The personal representative can not believe it, or the organizing for victory would go on. The gas seems to be leaking out of the Hearst balloon."

It does look that way, remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "and yet is it not too soon to be making such cheerful predictions? Hearst has a considerable following throughout the country." Nor does the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) make light of him. He is a "vote-getter," says *The Journal*, and it adds:

"Whatever may be thought of Mr. Hearst personally, his political strength can not be ignored. No doubt victory would impair it, for his followers would expect much more of him than he could possibly accomplish. But while he stands for the existing social and political discontent—based to some extent upon imaginary grievances, it may be, but still not altogether without justification—he will continue to have formidable support. Clearly, then, if the Democrats succeed in defeating him in the convention he may still be able to defeat them at the polls. If he can not be himself elected he will at least make Republican success sure."

THE MENACE OF A COAL STRIKE.

THERE is something radically wrong in conditions which permit any committee or set of men, capitalists or working men, holds the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "to suspend an important industry of the country for even a day." And much the same opinion comes from many another source at this crisis in the coal regions. No sympathy whatever seems to exist in the public mind and heart for the miners. It seems unlikely, too, at this writing, that the President will intervene in this instance. The New York *Sun* is no friend of organized labor, but the opinions it expresses concerning the coal situation seem to be echoed pretty largely throughout the country, excepting, of course, the labor press. Says *The Sun*:

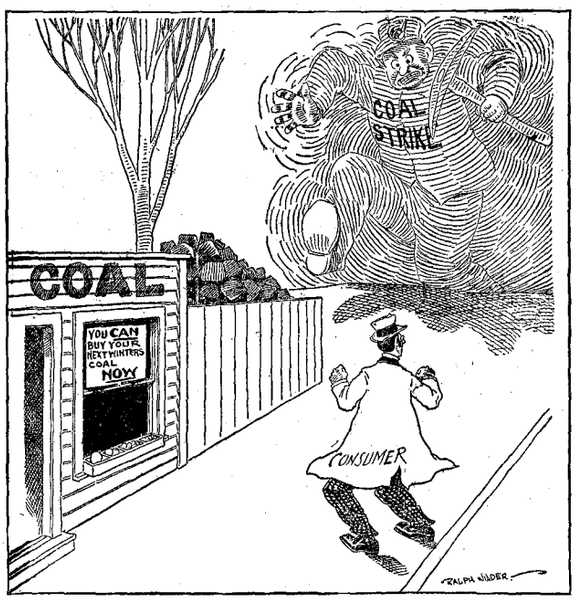
"It is to the interest of the consumers, that is, of the great majority of the people, that coal shall continue to be mined. It will continue to be mined if the authorities, local, county, and State, do their duty. They must prevent disorder and protect non-union workmen, by force if necessary, by all the armed force of the State if necessary.

"This elementary duty was not performed in the last anthracite strike. This year there is no sympathetic public sentimentality upon which weak-kneed officials can rely in winking at violence. The public has learned something since 1902. It sympathizes with itself. The law is not on strike. It must keep at work. It must work harder than ever."

By maintaining the principle of the open shop, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, "the operators are upholding one of the fundamentals of a democracy."

The press express indignation at the utter disregard both miners and operators have shown for the public. "The general public," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "whose interests are ostentatiously ignored by both the miners and operators, have a profound concern in this trouble." The public is already footing the bills. As the New York *World* observes, to retail dealers the strike is nothing but an opportunity "to rake in more dollars for themselves." The one thing left the consumer is to pay. To cut off the supply of 65,000,000 tons of anthracite and several times that amount of bituminous coal, thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, "would be a hardship that would pinch every home and every factory in the United States." This, adds *The Press*, "is a time for sane counsel" Unless sane counsel prevails others besides the consumer will suffer. The "monopoly of labor," in the opinion of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, will also suffer. To quote:

"We do not believe for a moment that it can succeed in its purpose. The forces of competition are too strong for the cohesion of any such vast body of workmen long enough to effect such a colossal object. The combination is sure to go to pieces under the attempt, but in the mean time vast injury may be done. Capital may suffer losses, labor may sacrifice itself and be sacrificed, industries may be temporarily disorganized and traffic interrupted,



WILL IT BLOW OVER?
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

and disastrous consequences may be entailed upon the whole mass of the people. The sympathy of the public, the power of opinion, the authority and influence of government within the range of its jurisdiction, should be against any such conspiracy for the death of competition and the triumph of monopoly in one of the great 'basic' industries of the country."

MAYOR DUNNE ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

MUNICIPAL ownership, Mayor Dunne announces in the April number of *The Reader*, has come to stay in America, even as it has come to stay in Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, France, and Australia. Mayor Dunne, who is a deep student of municipal ownership and was elected Mayor of Chicago on a municipal-ownership platform, particularly expresses his joy over the upshot of the traction situation in Chicago, with which his name has become so much identified. After a battle of years, he exults, Chicago is emerging triumphant, and the traction corporations lie prostrate at the end of the fray. To prove that municipally owned traction will be a success in Chicago, he cites the matter of Chicago's water system. For half a century, he points out, the municipality has supplied its citizens with water. "It does this, too, at a rate of from four to ten cents per thousand cubic feet, and from 25 to 75 per cent. lower than the rates exacted by any privately conducted water system. In addition, Chicago receives a net revenue of $2,000,000 from its water, equal to 50 per cent. of the amount collected, and gives a service that is fairly satisfactory."

Five principles are deduced by the Mayor as the products of municipal ownership: First, the cost of the utility to the public is reduced. Second, the efficiency of the service is in every way increased, modern methods are substituted in the reequipment of lines and plants, more regular service with better schedules is secured in the case of traction, accidents are numerically reduced. In the third place, wages are increased and the conditions of the workingman operating the utilities are invariably better. Fourth, strikes disappear. And fifth, graft and corruption are eliminated.

As the result of an organized investigation on his part, Mayor Dunne found that "every civilized country upon the earth, except

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a few that could be counted almost upon the fingers of one hand—Bolivia, Cuba, Cyprus, Hawaii, Honduras, and the United States—owned and operated its own telegraph service." In some countries he finds that even the telephone business is controlled by the government, so that in Stockholm and other Swedish cities even the humbler working classes can afford to have telephones in their homes. Conditions like those are clearly impossible, he shows, so long as the utilities are owned by individuals who conduct them for purposes purely of private gain. And yet public protest, he says, has been constantly met with corporate insolence. For these large corporations, and especially traction corporations, have wielded at times a dangerous power, particularly in our political life. Mayor Dunne cites examples of Chicago aldermen who voted favors to traction companies in order that constituents might have employment upon the companies' lines. And yet, he says, "the cry has been raised by opponents of municipal ownership that the public control of these conveniences would lead to the establishment of a 'political machine' which would prove a menace to any municipality involved. This cry is wholly false."

Up to February 14, 1904, Mayor Dunne finds that 142 cities of Great Britain owned and operated their street-car systems. Since that date the number has increased rapidly, and now there are 24 more cities constructing municipal street railways. In Great Britain and Ireland 334 cities and towns are operating their electric-light systems, leaving only 174 in the kingdom that are privately owned. A great many cities in England are owning and operating their own telephone systems, and recently the Government of Great Britain made a large appropriation for the taking over of the telephone systems of the kingdom. Of the six cities in the world which have now either approximated or passed the 2,000,000 mark in population, Mayor Dunne finds that, to begin with, Vienna operates all its tramways. Berlin has recently set aside $100,000,000 for the extension of the municipal system. Paris is building itself elaborate underground electric tramways, and the way is being opened for their municipal operation. The London County Council is rapidly reaching out to incorporate all tramways in the municipal system. New York owns twenty-four miles of subways, and now at last Chicago's turn has come.

The agitation, observes Mayor Dunne, "has grown with tremendous strength, and to-day we are face to face throughout the cities of the United States, as to whether municipal ownership must be put into effect to remedy and end the rapacity and evils of private ownership." And what Europeans have done, maintains the Mayor, Americans can do. They are in no mood to be further trifled with. They are determined that their exploitation by private-utility corporations shall cease. "They are determined that the property and power held for the good of all shall be conducted for the good of all."

"UP IN THE AIR."
Some strap-hanging the public doesn't object to.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

THE RACE FOR BIG BATTLE-SHIPS.

THE launching of the great English battle-ship *Dreadnought* is followed almost immediately by reports from Washington that the House Committee on Naval Affairs favors the construction for the United States of a similar, but even more formidable, war-ship. That we are in a fair way to have the most powerful battle-ship in the world is in itself, according to the majority of the press, a cause sufficient for American gratification. The name of the vessel, the *Constitution*, adds materially to the popularity of the project and will, says the Philadelphia *Press*, "perpetuate in a most satisfactory way a name that stirs every American who reads his history." But, aside from appealing to the sentiment of a nation which thrives on superlatives, the new battle-ship is welcomed by many of our editorial writers as satisfying a decidedly practical need of our navy. To quote the Philadelphia *Press* more at length:

"It is a matter for congratulation that America is to own the biggest battle-ship afloat. This is true not for the mere sake of boasting, but because it represents a wise policy and exceptional forethought. The new *Constitution*—all hail the glorious name!—is to be a monster of 19,400 tons. This exceeds by 1,400 tons the new British battle-ship, the *Dreadnought*, which was recently given to the sea. Germany, France, and Japan have already taken steps to build 18,000-ton war-ships, showing that the trend of the best naval opinion is strongly toward big ships with big guns. . . . . .

"Congress has shown an equally commendable spirit in following the arguments of Admiral Dewey, who champions the doctrine of great ships and heavy guns. The cost of the *Constitution* equipped for fighting will be $10,000,000, a tidy sum, but after all the best insurance money conceivable."

Of the $10,000,000 estimated cost of the battle-ship, six millions are to be expended for the construction of the hull and machinery, exclusive of armor and armament. According to the New York *Tribune*, this sum exceeds by $1,600,000 the expenditure for similar purposes upon the next largest vessels authorized by the Navy Department. This, says *The Tribune*, "will make possible the building of the largest and most formidable battle-ship in the world."

That the possession of such a tremendous war-ship would not be an entirely unmixed benefit to the country is hinted by some of the critics. The Florida *Times-Union* observes:

"The request for a vessel of the *Dreadnought* class implies a desire to prepare for a possible war with Great Britain. No such war is conceivable. With Canada bordering the United States for four thousand miles, for more than half the distance being separated only by an imaginary line, we have not the slightest ground to apprehend aggression from Great Britain, and we have not the slightest cause to assume an aggressive attitude against her.

"And unless we are hunting for trouble it is difficult to conceive of a war between the United States and any other strong nation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ABOUT all that the trusts can do about that decision is to look reproachfully at the Supreme Court.—*The Chicago News.*

ONE thing is certain. If Secretary Taft goes to the Supreme Court, his decisions are bound to carry weight.—*The Baltimore American.*

It is assumed that under the new method of spelling the person who adheres strictly to the rules will be entitled to a Carnegie hero medal.—*The Toledo Blade.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE NEW ART OF LIGHTING.

LIGHTING by "glow," or by the reflection of rays from a dull white surface, is becoming more and more common. According to the writer of an article in *The American Illustrated Magazine* this was first done on a large scale at the Chicago Exposition in 1893, where it was adopted by Luther Stieringer. Says the author:

"No one who saw the illumination of the Court of Honor will forget the impression it made. It was a totally new thing, an achievement of startling progress and promise. The light that the Centennial had concentrated into violet glares was softly distributed in yellow incandescents.

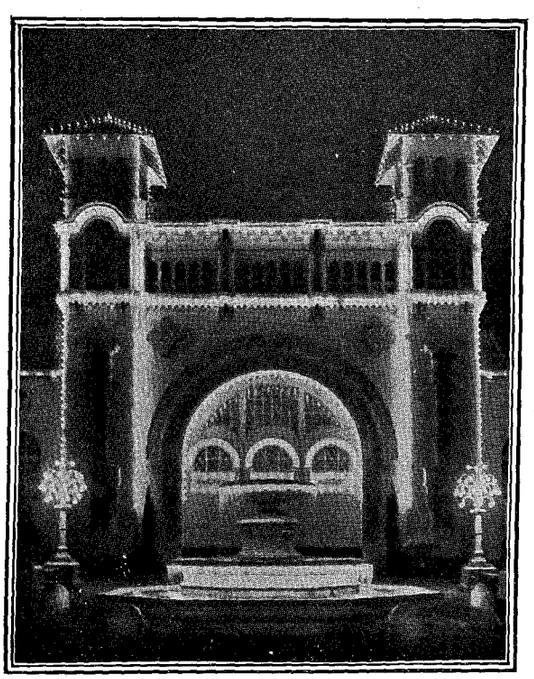
"From that time till his death Stieringer lighted all the American expositions, and lit each better than the last. . . . . .

"At Omaha he refined on this idea to the point of refusing to admit two incandescents of different voltage in one vista. And at this point he turned from the method of lighting that had been in use since the first ape-man kindled the first fire, to a totally new one. He began to show things, not lights; to do, not lighting, but light-painting. He hid his lights and threw their radiance on the buildings, bringing out their architectural ornament in bold relief, or painting them luminously in broad washes of white and black. At the Philadelphia Export Exposition, of 1899, his next effort, he gave up lighting altogether and did nothing but paint buildings with lights."

According to this writer, indirect lighting of this sort is the method of the future. He says:

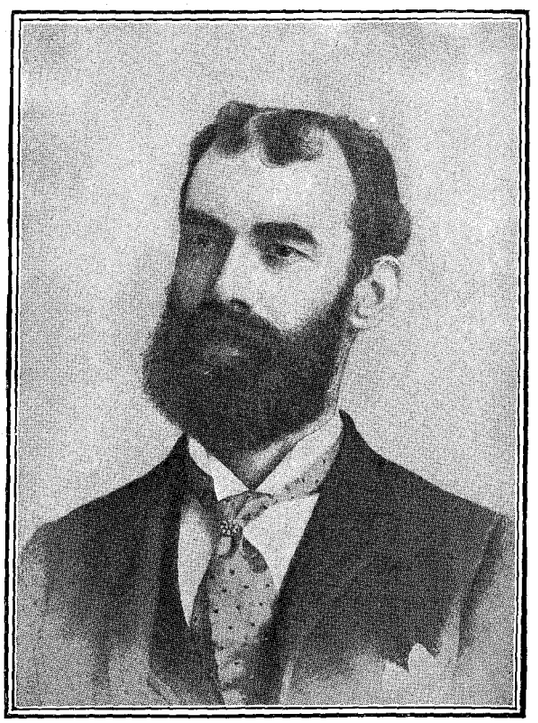
"Stieringer's principle has already been applied to interior illumination. The café of the Adams House in Boston is lit by a domed ceiling that glows gently and evenly with the reflected light of hundreds of invisible incandescent bulbs hidden around its base. In the great blue dome of the great pillared reading-room of Columbia University Library—the noblest educational building in the country—hangs what is locally known as 'the mothball,' a huge globe of ground glass. It is perhaps a hundred feet above the floor, yet at night, when four calcium lights are turned on it, its subdued, reflected radiance fills the whole hall.

"These are probably not the only rooms lit (like the philosopher's lamp) by reflection, and they certainly do not say the last word for reflected light. The trouble with light-painting is its wastefulness. Like the ground glass around the arc lamp, it absorbs half the light in distributing the other half. But the recent investigation and discoveries of radio-active and radio-responsive substances suggest a remedy with which experiments are already being made. Suppose in the future we coat our walls and ceilings with phosphorescent, radio-responsive substances, capable of reflecting, in a modified form, as much light as they receive—barium sulfid, calcium sulfid, willemite (a radio-responsive silicate of zinc) or any of a hundred others at our hand. In a given case, suppose we select from these the one that will radiate the quality of light most desirable under the special circumstances. Then let us throw on it from hidden recesses that one of the dozen lights at our command from which it can reflect the maximum quantity of the kind of light we desire. Thus, perhaps, we shall ultimately be able to produce at any time a light, the equivalent in strength, quality, and distribution of diffused sunlight; not the light of a gray day, but the light of a fair day with the sun under a fleecy cloud, which, so far as human experience goes, is the perfect light. The miracle of Joshua will be at our command; with the turn of a switch we shall make the sun and moon stand still."



Courtesy of "The American Illustrated Magazine."

EXAMPLE OF ILLUMINATION AT THE PORTLAND EXPOSITION.



Courtesy of "The American Illustrated Magazine."

LUTHER STIERINGER.
He abandoned illumination by points of brilliant intensity, for light-painting by even distribution of glow.

ANOTHER PINERO MASTERPIECE AT LAST.

BUT three successes have marked the London dramatic season now closing, and of these, according to the critics, the only legitimate and unqualified one has been Arthur W. Pinero's new play, "His House in Order," a comedy in four acts. "Nero" has owed its popularity largely to the marvels of its spectacular setting, while Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara" was, after all, a success of curiosity. Mr. Pinero's new work, we are assured, is, on the other hand, charged with the quality specifically called "dramatic" and reaches the height of theatrical enjoyment.

Mr. Pinero, "the premier British playwright," has had no genuine success since "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and when reports of "a real masterpiece" from his pen began to appear, great interest and lively anticipation were excited. "His House in Order" is different from any one of his "trilogy" of feminine

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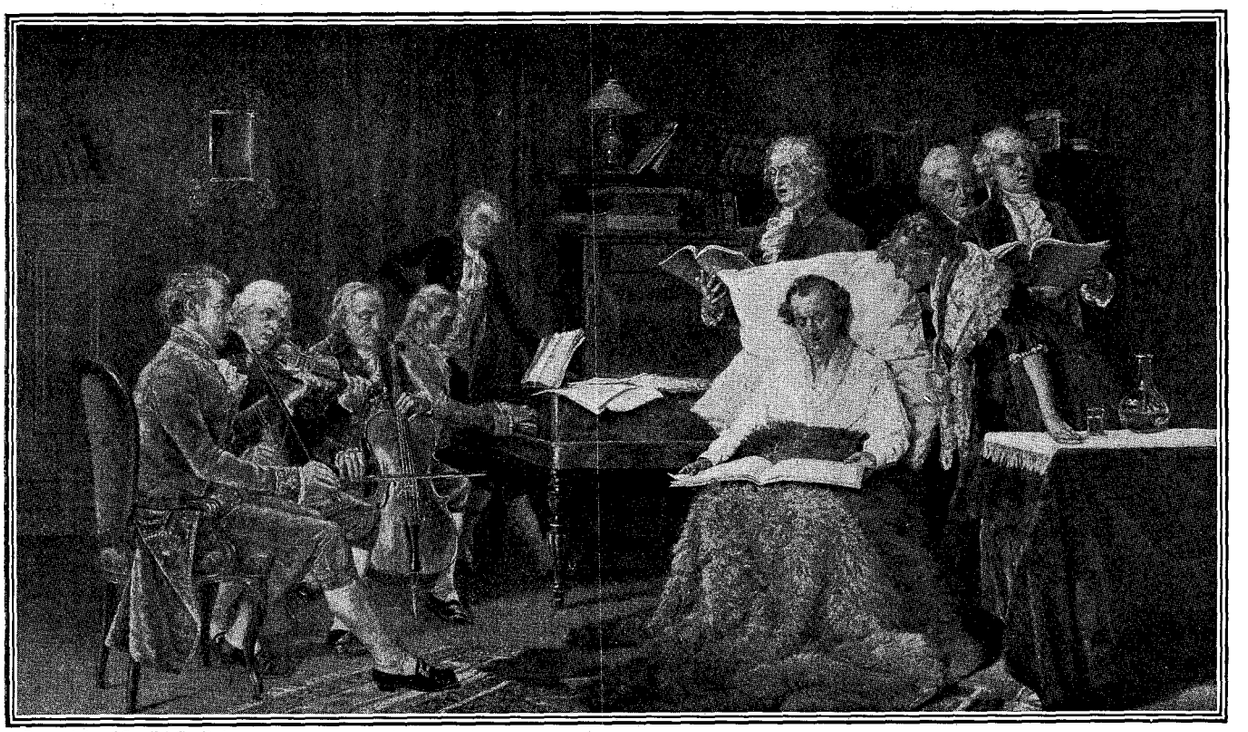

By permission of Goupil & Co., Paris.

This picture of the dying Mozart was painted by Mr. Thomas W. Shields, of Brooklyn, and was first exhibited in 1882.

TWO PAINTINGS WHICH RAISE

studies of which "Iris" was the much-criticized climax. It is not tragic; it does not involve either social or deeper psychological problems. It is a comedy full of humor, albeit its ending is distinctly serious and meant to be significant. The plot is original, yet in a sense suggestive of that of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." As a study of character it is declared to surpass anything previously done by Mr. Pinero: technically, say many of the critics, the play is flawless.

The story, as summarized in the various London reviews, is as follows:

Filmer Jesson, M.P., is a man of forty, a precise, methodical, cold person—a prig, in fact—who is married to a woman of twenty-seven, the daughter of a clergyman. Mrs. Jesson is the second wife, and is perpetually reminded of that fact. She has none of the virtues of the first Mrs. Jesson—the saintly Annabel, who had died from injuries received in a carriage accident; she, Nina, is careless, gay, warm-hearted, impulsive, unconventional; her predecessor, she hears from everybody, was a model of propriety, efficiency, respectability, and tact. As Nina is a poor housekeeper, Jesson has invited Geraldine, his deceased wife's sister, to assume the duties of housekeeper. Nina is jealous of her rights, resentful and dissatisfied generally. The fine country-house is decidedly not in order; the second marriage—a love match tho it was—is a failure.

The play opens on the day of an important ceremony. Jesson has promised to give a park to his constituents in honor of the first Mrs. Jesson, and it is to be dedicated on the third anniversary of her death. Her father, Sir Daniel Ridgeley, a sanctimonious, narrow, dull man; her mother, a hard, vain, insolent woman, and her brother, a scamp and fool—the whole family, in short, had been invited to the Jesson house to witness the ceremony. The second Mrs. Jesson, who is treated as a "negligible quantity," is in a rage. She has, however, a friend and sympathizer in Jesson's brother, Hilary, a diplomat, just then visiting him. He alone understands her and the absurdity of the whole situation. But little, apparently, can be done. Everybody is a worshiper of the late Annabel and an unconscious enemy of the present Mrs. Jesson.

Unpleasant "scenes" and incidents occur, illustrating the rebellious attitude of Nina, the stupidity of Jesson, and the egotism and tyranny of the Ridgeley family. Hilary induces Nina to make some concessions, but she does so in vain. Any display of humility on her part is taken as a sign of weakness, an admission of inferiority.

At last something happens. Master Derek, Jesson's spoiled child, who treats his step-mother with contempt, is the instrument of her salvation. He has been permitted, at last, to take possession of the room his mother had used as her boudoir—never opened till now. While playing, he finds a bag containing letters. Mrs. Jesson happens to see them, becomes interested, reads on, and finds that they were written by the saintly Annabel to another man, a major, an old friend of the family, who had abused Jesson's confidence and won the heart of his wife.

Nina's impulse, naturally, is to expose the late Annabel and confound her oppressors. An easy triumph is hers—one word will suffice. But she consults Hilary, her sole friend, and he makes an appeal to her better self, to her generosity, to her sense of the Jesson honor. She is finally persuaded, the most convincing argument used by Hilary being that the letters themselves prove that Annabel was killed on the very day that she intended to elope with her lover. Was not that "the hand of God" and sufficient punishment?

The letters are to be suppressed, burned. But before this is done the Ridgeleys and Jesson himself treat the poor Nina so outrageously that Hilary himself shows Jesson the incriminating letters. The effect may be imagined. The Ridgeleys are dethroned—told that they may remain as guests, not as masters. Nina's qualities are understood and appreciated, and order reigns in the house—an order founded on trust and affection.

The critics find fault with the dramatist's style; it is too artificial and "literary," they say. Other features of the play are animadverted upon by some. But on the whole the verdict is highly favorable. The London *Times* says:

"The art of drama is, quintessentially, the art of story-telling, as the sculptors say, 'in the round.' Mr. Pinero is supreme as a story-teller of that sort. We are always keenly interested in what his people are doing at the moment; we always have the liveliest curiosity about what they are going to do a moment later. He knows it is the dramatist's main business to 'get along,' and he gets along in 'His House in Order' at a record pace. The play tells a plain tale plainly, with the directness of a novel of Defoe;

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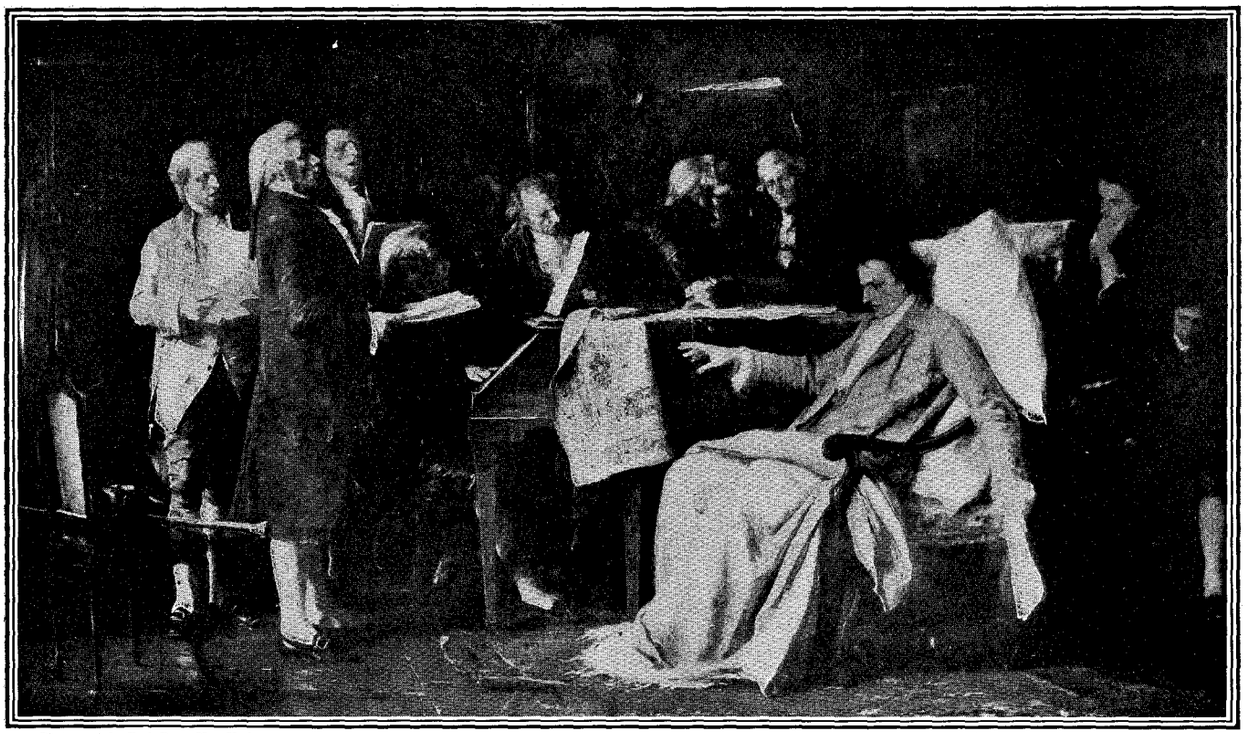

Photograph by Pach Bros., New York.

This represents the same subject, as treated by the late Hungarian painter, Michael Munkacsy. The painting is dated 1884.

A QUESTION OF ART ETHICS.

there are no suspensions, no digressions. It displays a richly comic invention, it culminates in a situation of tremendous seriousness, it reveals that quasi-classic element of drama, the 'purging' of a will, and it has a perpetual undertone of almost mocking irony. Not, of course, that this work, any more than any other work, is flawless. Mr. Pinero, tho he has subdued, has not completely conquered his weakness for talking like a book. And we shall have to point to one passage which seems to suggest that he has neglected Johnson's advice to Boswell to 'clear his mind of cant.' But, take it for all in all, 'His House in Order' is a very choice specimen of Pinero-work; in other words, a play yielding the highest possible measure of delight."

WAS MUNKACSY AN ARTISTIC PLAGIARIST?

TO what extent may an artist legitimately utilize ideas contained in the rough sketches of his pupils? Can it be maintained that in painting, as in poetry, an idea belongs to him who best expresses it? These questions of artistic ethics are suggested by the case of Thomas W. Shields's and Michael Munkacsy's paintings of the death of Mozart, a case now brought prominently before the public by the decision of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the new director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to hang the two paintings side by side in that institution. "Their juxtaposition," says the New York *Times*, "will be due to the sense of fairness of the new director, who seeks to do justice to an American artist, altho this justification is at the expense of a canvas among the largest and most celebrated in the museum." Not only do both pictures deal with the same subject, but they are strikingly similar in the posing of the figures. Thomas W. Shields was at one time a pupil of the late Hungarian artist, and the curious similarity of the two works is thus explained by him in the course of an interview published in *The Times*:

"When I was a lad I remember hearing my father tell of a man named Mollenhauer, who was the 'cellist in those days at the old Metropolitan Theater. He was also the leader of the orchestra. At the conclusion of the performance he had called his orchestra about him to explain that an absent member among them was dying and that he had sent word that he would not be afraid to go away if the old friends would but come to his room and play for him his favorite music.

"It was late at night and the men were weary after two performances, but they went in a body to where their comrade was dying, and there played until dawn, when the musician passed away, smiling upon his friends. The story made a vivid impression on me, and I thought of it again and again, so that I used to picture the scene.

"I showed some aptitude for art and a longing to be an artist, so that my parents gratified my wish and sent me to Europe, where in time I became one of the pupils of Munkacsy. There were several of us jovial friends, working hard, and in our spare moments making sketches of what we hoped to make masterpieces when our time came.

"The idea of a dying musician came to me often, and one afternoon I pictured what had been in my mind for so many years. I sent this to my uncle, who sent the copy back to me, with a letter of approval, but urging that I study the libraries of Paris to see if there had not been some famous musician who had died under similar circumstances. He said that if it had happened to an obscure player in an orchestra, the chances were that the same emotions and wishes would have led to the same thing with one of the great composers.

"Acting on this suggestion it was not difficult to learn that Mozart had died under exactly these circumstances. I made another sketch, which is practically that of Munkacsy, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"When this seemed worthy to be shown to my master I took it to him. His wife was by his side at the time. I was fearful of his verdict, but was delighted when he grasped it and looked at it eagerly for a few minutes. He seemed to hesitate and then said: 'I will keep this. The idea is good, but you are not strong enough for that work.' His wife said something, in Hungarian I think, which I now believe to have been that I could make nothing out of it, and that in time he could do it. I made many other sketches, showing them to him, but he kept putting me off, saying, 'Try again.'"

Finally, however, Mr. Shields began to paint his picture, following the idea of the first sketch. He brought his painting to America in an unfinished state, continued his work upon it, and exhibited it in the National Academy in 1882—two years before

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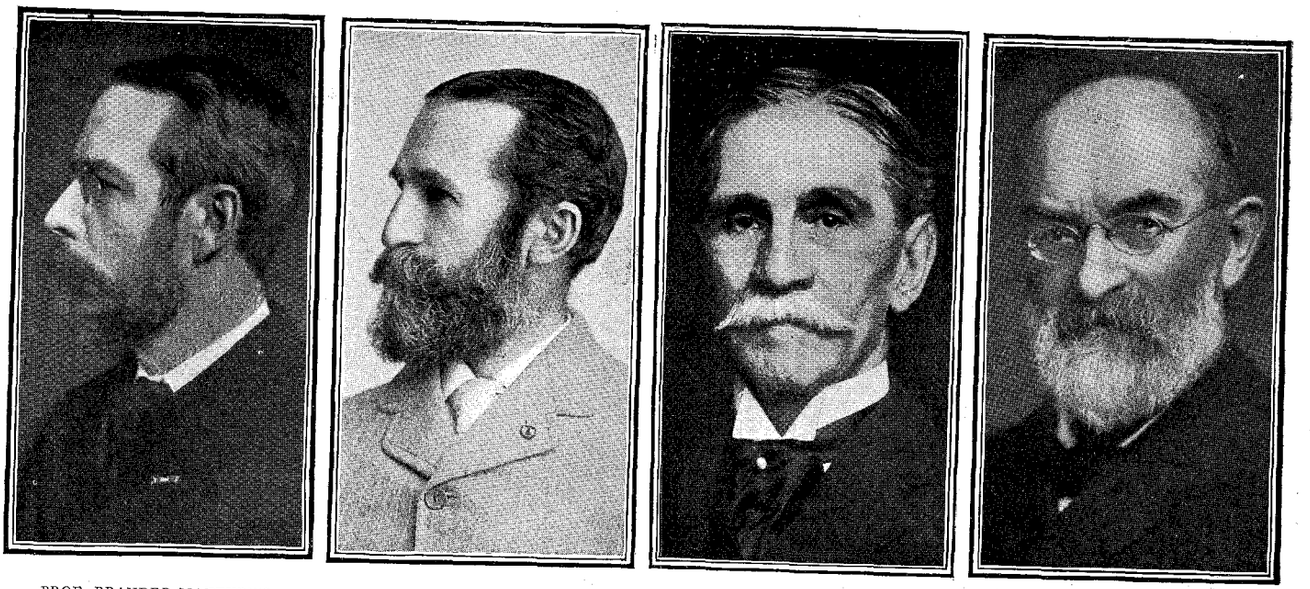

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS, Chairman of the Committee. He holds the professorship of dramatic literature at Columbia University.

COL. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President of the Union Dime Savings Institution, and treasurer of the Simplified-spelling Board.

MR. HENRY HOLT, A prominent publisher who gives his active support to the cause of simplified spelling.

DR. WILLIAM HAYES WARD, Editor of the New York *Independent*, a magazine which has already adopted simplified forms for several words.

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE SIMPLIFIED-SPELLING BOARD'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

the date of Munkacsy's picture. "My first sketch, reproduced in the Munkacsy picture," he says, "was made in 1878." Mr. Shields goes on to say:

"The difference between his picture and my first sketch, which he retained, was that he cut out the musicians back of the singers and placed a child back of the dying man, which I did not regard as a betterment. He also added a man looking at the dying composer from behind the piano, which I then acknowledged, and now acknowledge, added to the effectiveness of the grouping."

DOUBTS OF THE EXISTENCE OF AN ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY.

"THE new Oxford Dictionary, giving the history of each word, makes a scholar ridiculous who claims that any effective improvement in spelling could not be made without breaking with the history and etymology of the language," writes Mr. Andrew Carnegie in a letter to the New York *Times;* and he adds: "The chief editor of the new Oxford writes me that one of its strongest claims to recognition and support is that it banishes forever the idea that English was formed by rule or with any regard to historical or etymological claims." This statement practically reduces the term "English orthography" to an anomaly; and the words of Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, "the foremost authority on the usages of the English language in the United States," seem to lead to the same startling conclusion. "Of all civilized languages," he says, in an interview reported in the New York *Herald*, "English is the worst spelled." This because, among other reasons, English orthography "was never the work of scholars in any way," but was fixed to a great extent by the printing-house. Thus "the compositor established our sacred spelling." Professor Lounsbury goes on to say of our language:

"Originally phonetic, it is a combination of two different systems. It has been so modified that now the English-speaking peoples have lost the phonetic sense. . . . Many changes have in the centuries taken place in the pronunciation of English, and as a result we have spellings which stand for sounds which are no longer employed. The phonetic sense has been almost destroyed, and spelling has become a matter of authority—an arbitrary thing—an act of memory. The consonants alone have remained faithful; the vowels have gone to the dogs."

The protest of certain English authors against simplified spelling draws from Professor Lounsbury the following comment:

"One of the most astonishing things which have resulted from the present agitation for a simplified spelling is the protest from English authors, who cry out against the proposed change as 'barbarous.' Here is Rider Haggard saying that the language of the Bible and Shakespeare is good enough for him. He will find the original spelling of the Bible very different from that of the present day, and that Shakespeare's works as originally spelled can now hardly be read at all.

"Mr. Rider Haggard is not writing the language of the Bible and Shakespeare. We find in Shakespeare such spellings as 'theater' for 'theatre,' and 'center' for 'centre,' and the text abounds in numerous examples of the difference between the present orthography and that of his time.

"I know of no class of men who are so ignorant of the history and derivation of their own language as the average English men of letters. I am not referring to English scholars, for they know. The English author regards the speech of to-day as sacred, unmindful of the fact that its spelling has undergone many changes and even now is being constantly altered. In the Sermon on the Mount, in Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, are many examples of the way in which English orthography has been modified."

Nevertheless, he believes that "if the reformed spelling ever does succeed, it will be through the English and not through the Americans."

LITERARY NOTES.

MRS. HENRY C. DE MILLE is indignant at Dr. Ludwig Fulda's statement that an American had "plagiarized" his play "The Lost Paradise." Mrs. De Mille writes:

"The American who has been charged with having plagiarized Doctor Fulda's play 'The Lost Paradise' was my late husband, Henry C. De Mille. Mr. De Mille based his drama upon Doctor Fulda's 'Das Verlorne Paradies,' writing a new plot around it. On every program that was published this was mentioned and Mr. De Mille was informed that Doctor Fulda had to have five per cent. of the gross receipts, and it was upon this basis that Mr. De Mille's contract was made. On his death-bed Mr. De Mille said to his wife, 'You will be able to live on the proceeds of "The Lost Paradise" (his last play) until you can get upon your feet.' Imagine, then, Mrs. De Mille's amazement when she was informed that after a certain length of time the rights to place the play were vested in the German author, and the income upon which Mr. De Mille had depended for the support of his family was violently and unexpectedly wrested from them. This would never have been brought before the public but for the unjust remarks of Doctor Fulda regarding the American who plagiarized 'The Lost Paradise.'"

NEWSPAPER correspondents have been advocating, as an antidote to our "telegraphic" style of literature, the inauguration of an all-essay magazine, such as flourished in the days of Addison, Steele, and Johnson.

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SCIENCE AND INVENITON.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

WHEN Darwin's "Descent of Man" first apprised the general public that there was scientific evidence for the belief that man and the apes had a common ancestry, there was an outcry of horror and incredulity, followed by a running fire of ridicule. Time has made this view familiar even to those who do not yet accept it in its entirety, and there are now many who even do not find it at variance with the Christian faith. The present evidence for it, as the author finds it, is condensed into a chapter with the same heading as this article, by Dr. C. W. Saleeby in his new book on "Evolution the Master Key." After noting that the most important work since Darwin and Huxley in the elucidation of what he calls "the most interesting inference from the theory of organic evolution" has been done in the anthropological laboratory of Cambridge University, the university of the Darwins, father and sons, he goes on to say:

DR. C. W. SALEEBY.

"Henceforth," he says, "he who doubts that man and the chimpanzee have a common ancestor must be congratulated on his inviolate mind. Facts have no terrors for him."

"The nearest animals to man are the chimpanzee, gorilla, orang-utan, and gibbon — the four kinds of anthropoid ape. No amount of correction will apparently destroy the popular error that man is descended from one or other of these apes. This, however, no biologist has suggested. What all biologists believe, nevertheless, is that man and certain of these apes have a common ancestor. Both Darwin and Huxley thought the chimpanzee and the gorilla to be the apes most nearly related to man, and the present opinion appears to give the preference, on the whole, to the chimpanzee; while agreeing with the general conclusion of Darwin that man, the gorilla, and the chimpanzee are derived from a common ancestor now extinct. This ancestor may perhaps have more nearly resembled the gibbon than any other existing form.

"The older evidence for man's relation to the anthropoid apes is familiar to all. He resembles them in physical structure to an almost incredible degree. He shares with the chimpanzee and the gorilla some three hundred structural features which are not even possessed by any of the lowest order of monkeys. His earlier stages of development are quite indistinguishable from those of the anthropoid apes, about the embryology of which very little was known in the early days of evolution. But recently there have been discovered two noteworthy facts which are of theoretical interest and may prove to be of great practical importance.

"In the first place, it has recently been found that there is a *whole series* of diseases which are common to man and the anthropoid apes, but which attack no lower animal. For long these were thought to be peculiar to man alone, but Metchnikoff and his fellow-workers at the Pasteur Institute have shown that certain of them can be communicated to the anthropoid ape, and that protective or curative sera can be produced in this fashion. This fact clearly points to a profound resemblance in the bodily chemistry—a physiological similarity no less striking than the anatomical resemblances so familiar—of man and these creatures."

The second recent discovery—that of the literal "blood-relationship" of man and certain apes—has several times been noted in these columns in the past few years. Hitherto, as will be remembered, it has been well-nigh impossible to distinguish human blood from that of other mammals. Mammalian blood could be distinguished from the blood of birds by the characteristic shape of the corpuscles, but to distinguish between the blood of a man and a dog was often a task that baffled the expert. The author goes on:

"Now, however, it has been shown that when the blood of a given animal, say a dog, is injected into the blood-vessels of an animal of another kind, such as a cat, the red corpuscles of the cat are destroyed and disintegrated; whereas if the dog's blood be injected into another dog no such disintegration occurs. Hence, in distinguishing between the blood of a man and a dog it is only necessary to make a sterile solution of the blood-stain and inject it into a dog. If 'hæmolysis' occurs, the blood can not be canine; if it does not, the blood must certainly be canine. Now the astonishing and even bizarre fact is that the blood of the anthropoid ape gives the characteristic human reaction, while the blood of the lower monkeys does not. In other words, the blood of man and of the anthropoid ape are identical when judged by this, the most subtle and delicate of all known tests.

"To the evidence of anatomy in favor of man's intimate relationship with the anthropoid ape there has, therefore, been added that of comparative pathology, of embryology, and of physiological chemistry. Many more facts might be adduced, such as the recent discovery that a function hitherto thought to be characteristic of the human female is also displayed by the anthropoid ape. Henceforth he who doubts that man and the chimpanzee have a common ancestor must be congratulated on his inviolate mind. Facts have no terrors for him."

Dr. Saleeby believes that the inheritance of mental qualities from our simian ancestors is as certain as that of physical qualities. He thus takes issue with such biologists as Alfred Russel Wallace, who long ago distressed Darwin by declining to accept the conclusion that man's mental or psychical characteristics have ascended by the same "base degrees" as his body. Says the writer:

"Their view . . . is not only inherently untenable, as palpably depending not on facts but on what Prof. William James calls the 'will to believe,' but it is compelled to ignore the inseparable relation between man's mental characters and his physical structure, while it can only be held by those who are totally ignorant of the most elementary facts of comparative psychology. Nevertheless, it is plain that this doctrine of the independent and mystic origin of the human mind will continue to be supported when none but such as believe in the flatness of the earth and the like will be found to support the theory of the special creation of man's body. Thus we find the position of Wallace to be the furthest that is taken by the most enlightened theologians of to-day, and, indeed, it is evident that no theologian can possibly afford to go further. But whoso cares to consider the now undisputed origin of the human body, and the fact that the mind of each individual human being is developed in association with the development of a speck of protoplasm barely visible to the naked eye, will scarcely be found ranged among the few who keep the flag of special creation still flying in this last stronghold—a castle in the air, if ever there was one."

The "Touchiness" of Wireless. — Wireless telegraphy is compared by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 27) to a good but excitable man, capable of doing excellent work, but apt to "fly off the handle" on the slightest provocation. This simile is suggested by a recent communication in *Drude's Annalen*, in which Mr. Sachs, a German experimenter, reports on the way in which space-telegraphy is affected by environments of various kinds. From Sachs's results it would appear that wireless is very delicate and susceptible to outside influences. Says the writer in *Cosmos*:

"By placing the transmitting and receiving apparatus at different heights above the ground, he found that the transmission is much better at a certain height than near the earth. The augmentation of effect with height proves that the conductibility of the earth interferes, and that the electromagnetic energy is powerfully absorbed and slightly reflected. Besides, it is necessary to take into account the length of waves employed; for short waves transmitted over terra firma the author concludes that the influence of the earth is always clearly unfavorable. On the contrary, if the

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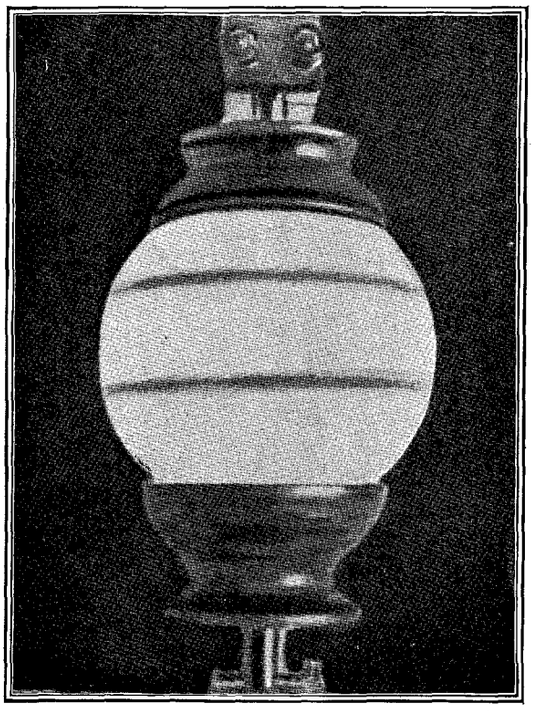
Herizan waves used are of great length, the earth, and especially the sea, may be sufficiently conducting to aid transmission to an important degree. The practical use of the system has already shown the fact that communication over the sea is easier than over continents.

"Mr. Sachs, continuing his experiments along this line, has shown that the neighborhood of human beings acts unfavorably on the transmission and especially the reception of signals. Whence it would appear that, altho the new telegraphy is doubtless of great service to humanity, it is certainly very delicate and susceptible, like certain people who are excellent at bottom, but who are affected in an exaggerated way by the least excitement." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JUPITER'S BELTS IN THE LABORATORY.

INTERESTING experiments on centrifugal pressure in a rotating fluid, showing the formation, in a globular mass, of belts corresponding to the bands on the planet Jupiter and the zones of calms at the two tropics on our own earth, have been made at Longwy, France, by Mr. De Saintignon. The experimenter believes that these results confirm a theory that he holds regarding



THE BANDS OF JUPITER PRODUCED EXPERIMENTALLY.

molecular movement in fluids subjected to variable forces. He writes to *Cosmos* (Paris, March 3) in answer to an inquiry from the editor of that periodical:

"I send you a photograph of my experiment made at Longwy with a glass globe 20 centimeters [8 inches] in diameter, containing powdered carbon in suspension in water. Two carbon zones were formed at a latitude of about 30°, on each side of the equator, some time after the sphere was rapidly rotated.

"This is the experimental reproduction of the zone of calms at Cancer and Capricorn and of the position of anticyclones on the ocean; it is also an image of the two bands on Jupiter. Finally, it is the experimental proof of my general hypothesis on differential pressures in fluids.

"When a fluid is subjected to a system of forces constantly increasing or decreasing in the direction of their own action, there are produced, on opposite sides of each molecule, corresponding to this direction, two unequal pressures, resulting in a differential pressure on the molecule. This pressure, or push, acting on all the molecules, results in a molecular movement in the fluid from the weaker to the greater force, no matter what the direction of the forces may be.

"A fluid sphere subjected to centrifugal force gives a remarkable example of the double application of this principle to forces increasing and decreasing along their own direction. It is known that the tangential component of centrifugal force [the part of the force that tends to cause motion along the surface] . . . constantly increases from the poles to latitude 45°, where it reaches its maximum, and then decreases from this latitude to the equator, where it vanishes.

"According to my hypothesis, this should give rise to a molecular movement from the poles toward the equator, and another from the equator toward the poles; I can give numerous reasons to show why the meeting of these currents can not take place at the theoretical limit of 45°. It does take place at about 30°, as shown in the experiment and by the actual position of the calms of Cancer and Capricorn."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LYING AS A DISEASE.

THAT a confirmed habit of purposeless lying, when present in an adult, is a true disease is asserted in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, January 13) by Dr. Alfred Gordon, of Jefferson Medical College. This condition is often observed in young children, where, says Dr. Gordon, it is due to "errors of perception and misinterpretation," the natural accompaniments of "a life full of creative imagination and free from inhibition." Dr. Gordon goes on to say:

"This condition makes its appearance in a child from the moment the psychic life becomes active, increases gradually during the first few years, but then imperceptibly decreases, and disappears at puberty in normal individuals. This is a natural physiologic cycle of events. Should the condition persist instead of disappearing, we have then to deal with a pathologic condition. . . . . .

"A pathologic tendency for exaggeration, for telling untruths, for inventing impossible events, may be present in an adult as well as in a child. In both cases it can be considered as a stigma of mental degeneration. . . . Men that had unusually large opportunities to observe idiots, like Bourneville, for example, state that deception and falsehoods are precocious symptoms. But there is a far larger class of young individuals, so-called degenerates, who present these morbid symptoms to a more pronounced degree. These intellectual weaklings do not progress with their age; they are psychically infants, are deprived of power of reasoning, of criticism. They are easily influenced, they are highly suggestible. While in some cases these youths show the tendency for lying, for misrepresenting facts, etc., a tendency which leads to harmless consequences, in another group of cases the brutal and perverted instinct is the main feature. In the latter case, malice, hatred, jealousy, revengefulness, cruelty, desire for destruction, are the manifestations of such young degenerates. These young monstrosities show a precocious criminal instinct, which is so important properly to interpret from a legal standpoint. . . . The difference between the adult and the child lies in the degree. Altho such adults present an infantile intellect, the effect of years' observation renders them more proficient in accentuating the morbid tendencies described. . . . . .

"Vanity, moral perversity, deception practised in the manner as indicated, are symptoms of a pathologic condition; they are closely allied to mental degeneracy and loss of psychic equilibrium; they are manifestations of the so-called 'moral insanity.'"

Persons who show symptoms such as these, Dr. Gordon goes on to say, should be looked upon with suspicion and placed in the hands of medical experts, as such cases belong entirely to the domain of medico-legal psychiatry. He concludes by encouraging alienists to educate public opinion along these lines. In his own words:

"It is true that public opinion is not yet prepared to consider, as mentally diseased, individuals who are capable of combining various forms of perversion with intellectual resourcefulness, but alienists should unceasingly continue to work against such misconceptions, and in the name of justice, correct legal errors when responsibility is recognized in individuals who are not responsible for their crimes."

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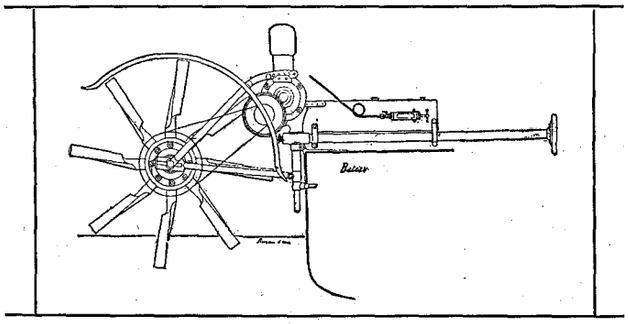
IMPROVEMENTS IN MOTOR-BOATS.

RECENT improvements in motor-boats, especially those shown at a recent exhibition in Paris, are discussed and described in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 27) by H. Cherpin. The writer notes that the construction of these boats seems to be undergoing an evolution in the direction of practicality. He notes that powerful automobile motors are no longer placed in hulls that are too narrow or too weak for them. Details are now much studied and the recent models are at once homogeneous, elegant, and solid. It has been found necessary to plan each type for the service that it is intended to render—we can not use the same hull, for instance, in still water and on the open sea. Thus there are this year two distinct types, river and sea launches. He says:

"The hulls designed for river navigation are the most numerous and have undergone the greatest improvement. The constructors have mostly given up, except for racing models, long, narrow bodies, high at the bow and low and flat at the stern; they have, on the contrary, created a type that unites the successive improvements dictated by experience, which are found in almost every recent exhibit. The hull draws less and less water from bow to stern, but not in an exaggerated degree. Its beam increases up to about the middle and then remains constant to the stern, which is not flat, but has a projecting keel to protect the screw and give great certainty in steering.

"Seagoing launches, on the other hand, were not so numerous in the exhibition. They are distinguished from the others by greater beam, higher free-board defending the bow well, and stancher construction. . . . A detail of some importance is seen



THE BUCHET PROPELLER.

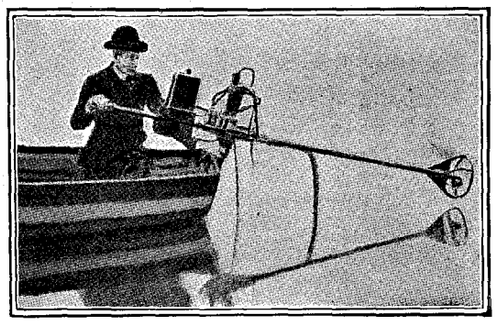
on river-boats when there is no room for a cabin, and where there is fitted a waterproof canvas hood, easily raised and lowered, which will be of much use in bad weather.

"The motors have also undergone interesting modifications. The makers have now given up the use of carriage motors and are constructing special forms, perhaps a little less heavy, but always stronger. On the other hand, they are trying to lessen the number of revolutions, which gives a better output at the screw. . . . Several constructors have devised portable motors that may be placed without modification on existing hulls. A sail- or rowboat may thus be made into a motor-boat without giving up the original means of propulsion. In the Bourdoncle apparatus any motor may be placed in the boat and connected to the screw by a flexible transmission fixed in the stern by a frame in place of the steering gear. The installation may be accomplished in a few minutes.

"The motogodille is a rigid rod ending in a screw propeller, which is fixed with a dowel-pin to the stern of the boat. This rod supports the motor apparatus; it is held in the hand and its speed and direction may be altered by the way in which it is thrust into the water. The Buchet propeller acts similarly, but operates a paddle-wheel. It is better adapted to the transportation of materials, while the two others are specially designed for pleasure-boats. All these take the place of a rudder, which they render unnecessary, since they serve at once to propel and to steer. It may be well to note here a phenomenon peculiar to combination rudder-propellers; they steer with special ease even at low speeds, and with a turning radius much shorter than that required with an ordinary rudder. . . . . .

"Almost all the motors are naphtha-engines, and the use of kerosene makes little progress. Nevertheless, it is being produced more cheaply, is easily obtained, and is less dangerous than formerly, since it produces inflammable vapors only at a temperature of 45° [113° F.]. These advantages should result in its employment. What has prevented its use hitherto is the fact that it is necessary, for the production of vapor, to heat the carbureter, which presents certain difficulties."

An important question remains, he adds—the reversibility of the screw. Steam-vessels may move forward or backward, but

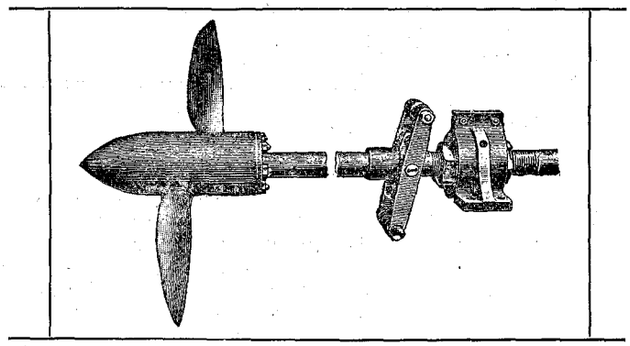


THE MOTOGODILLE.

petroleum motors are not reversible. To obtain the power of backward motion an artifice of construction is needed. The first scheme, we are told, was to connect the screw with the engine by two belts—an ordinary one and a second twisted like a figure 8. Later, gear-wheels were used, but now the tendency is to connect the propeller rigidly with the motor and make the blades of the screw movable, which gives not only the power of reversing its motion, but that of regulating speed very exactly. There are several systems. In that of Krebs the axle is hollow and in it slides a rod connecting with the propeller blades, which are thus perfectly adjustable. The writer concudes:

"These details show that the efforts of the builders have been directed toward the improvement of all the constituent parts of motor-boats. In general, we may say that great progress has been made. The last word is yet to be said, especially perhaps on deep-sea navigation, but we have to-day a practical pleasure-boat. Modifications of detail will improve it from time to time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Anti-tea Crusade.—A recent temperance crusade at Preston, England, has been carried on, says *The Hospital* (London, March 10), "with such bitterness, and with such marked disregard of the elementary principles of justice," that a well-known medical man has been moved to try to turn the tables on the



KREBS'S REVERSIBLE SCREW.

total abstainers, or at least on such as are consumers of tea. Says that paper:

"He asserts his belief, which is founded upon a long professional experience, that the moderate and reasonable use of beer as a beverage is less harmful than the same use of tea, and that immoderate tea-drinking causes more pain, suffering, ill-health, and nervous breakdown than the excessive consumption of beer.

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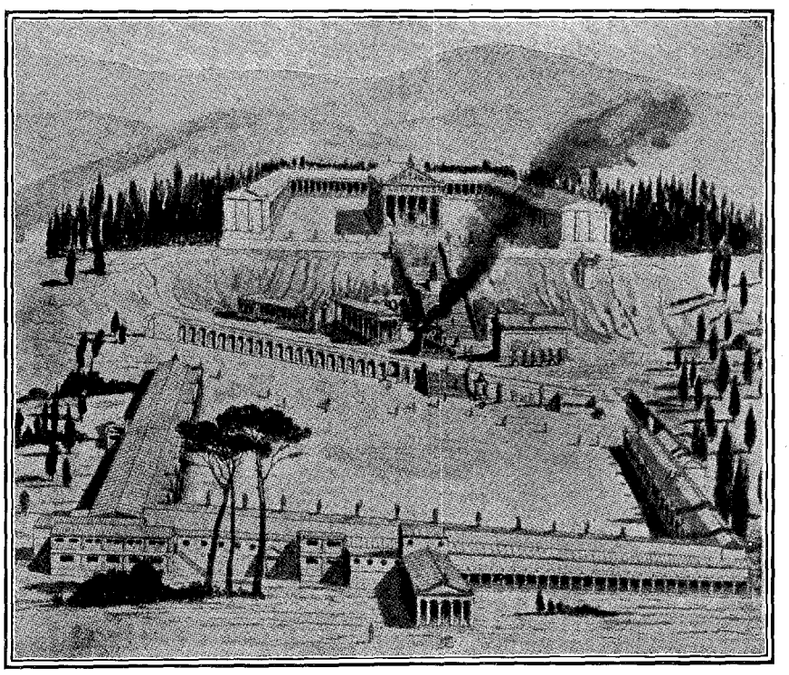
Admitting that if a person imbibes too much beer the effects are gross and palpable, he contends that the results of consuming too much tea are quite as bad, or even worse, but that, as they are insidious and not generally apparent, they are put down to some other cause; and he declares that among the evil effects produced by tea are anemia, chronic gastritis, dyspepsia, and emaciation, while it also lays the foundation of gastric ulcer, causes irritability of the nerves, and a whole host of nervous disorders. All this is more or less true, if it be not new. But the enumeration of the evils of excessive tea-drinking is followed by the novel suggestion that any one desirous of amassing a fortune should make up pills of innocent materials and in the directions for their use stipulate that the patient should, while taking the remedy, refrain from the use of tea. The author of the suggestion thinks that such pills would have an enormous sale, do a vast amount of good, and relieve a great amount of suffering. They might, if the purchasers observed the directions. We do not believe that they would; and even our conviction that the abuse of tea, like the abuse of alcohol, is responsible for much physical disability and premature degeneration, does not impel us to advocate the introduction of another mysterious pill."

AN ANCIENT SANITARIUM.

THE great "Health Temple" at Cos, sacred to Asklepios, or Æsculapius, god of Health, and noted as the scene of the labors of Hippocrates, "Father of Medicine," has been brought to light within the past two years through the labors of Dr. Rudolph Herzog, of Tübingen. The interesting results of his discoveries in unearthing the remains of what was practically a great sanitarium were described by Dr. Richard Caton in a recent lecture before the Royal Institution, London, reported in abstract in *The Lancet* (London, March 10). Says this paper:



RESTORATION OF THE HEALTH TEMPLE AT COS.

"The great Health Temple of Cos was situated two miles from the sea, at an elevation of about 320 feet, at a point where the range of mountains, which rises on the south coast of Cos to a height of about 2,800 feet, springs from the gentle slopes of the plain. Earthquakes, with disturbance of the soil, the growth of vegetation, the evil deeds of the lime-burner, together with the building of various churches and mosques, had so completely masked the site that until three years ago not a living soul knew that the Panagia tes Tarsou with the gardens round it was the site of the famed Asklepieion. Two British archeologists, Mr. W. R. Paton and Mr. E. L. Hicks, while searching Cos for inscriptions, with much acuteness suggested this as a probable site. The situation is a remarkably beautiful one, commanding delightful views on all sides. Standing on three step-like terraces the buildings at present excavated extend for about 180 meters from north to south and about 129 from east to west. The spectator sees to the south the range of mountains I have mentioned. To the north the verdant plain of Cos with the white houses and trees of the town to the right, and the wide expanse of turquoise sea dotted by the purple islands of the Ægean and the dim mountains about Halicarnassus to the northeast. Of course, little remains of the sacred precinct but foundations, but from these and the architectural fragments which remain it is not difficult to reconstruct in one's mind the *ensemble* of beautiful buildings which existed 2,000 years ago.

"The accompanying restoration will give some idea of the buildings grouped on three step-like terraces. In the foreground is seen a three-sided stoa or portico, having irregular buildings at a lower level adjacent to its outer border all round. This stoa is approached by a Doric propylæum or porch, within which there are signs of certain great tanks or basins and of an aqueduct supplying them. They were probably for the preliminary ceremonial ablutions. The Asklepiadæ were to be congratulated upon this usage."

The buildings adjoining the left wing of this great stoa were baths where hydrotherapy was extensively used. The other adjacent buildings were doubtless waiting-, consulting-, and operating-rooms, dispensaries and lecture-rooms for the great medical school of Cos, perhaps also kitchens for preparing the special diet of the place. The area enclosed by the stoa was probably devoted to gymnastics, which formed an important part of the treatment. The space on the second terrace, with several irregularly placed buildings, was the oldest part of the precinct and contains the great altar. In one of the buildings has been found a massive marble coffer supposed by some to be a treasury, but by others to be the place where the sacred serpents of Asklepios were kept. On a still higher level stands the great temple of the god, a marble structure dating probably from the third century B. C. which stood until destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 554. Says the writer:

"Little is known about the interior. A great figure of Asklepios would stand in the naos, but it is not known what was its material. Some remains of a great marble serpent have been discovered. Great porticoes surrounded the temple on the east, south, and west, the whole structure measuring about 108 meters east and west and 70 north and south. It seems probable that the east and west wings of the stoa were abatons or sleeping places for the sick, like those at Epidaurus, one for male and the other for female patients. Here they reposed on their couches for the night (and some also during the day), hoping for illuminating nocturnal visions from the god, for visits from the sacred serpents, and for miraculous healing. Here the evening prayers were recited to the god, to whom gifts were presented on the tables and altars within the abatons, and all the occupants were encouraged by the priest to hope for succor from Asklepios and Hygeia. The abaton was a lofty colonnade freely open to the mountain breezes, and much resembled the shelter balconies used in our modern sanitariums. The mere exposure to a pure atmosphere was a most potent health-giver. It is interesting to note that the idea of incubation close to a temple or church as a means of cure for the sick still exists at Tenos and other of the Greek islands. The sacred grove of cypresses surrounded the upper and middle terraces. Higher up in the hills were two remarkable springs. One, known as the

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fountain of Hippocrates, may, after the ascent, be approached by a short tunnel of Mycenæan architecture, at the end of which is a curious dome-like chamber with seats round its walls and a fountain in the center. The second is the celebrated 'red water' or chalybeate spring, used in cases of anemia. Convalescents were encouraged to mount the hill and drink from one or other of these springs at its source. It is not yet decided whether any of the numerous lines of earthenware piping discovered near the Asklepieion conveyed these waters down to the various fountains and baths in the precinct.

"Multitudes of works of art existed here in ancient times, but all have been stolen or destroyed. A celebrated statue of Alexander the Great, of bronze, is recorded to have had a seedling lily growing in its rather rough hair. Many small fragments of sculpture of great merit have been discovered and vast numbers of remains of inscriptions, into description of which limitations of space prevent my entering. No theater or stadium existed at the Asklepieion, those adjacent in the town of Cos being employed at the time of the great festivals. The research thus far has proved extremely interesting, and Dr. Herzog is to be congratulated on his learning and success as an excavator."

SLAYING THE SICK.

THE discussion regarding the propriety of painlessly and mercifully putting to death those who are perishing slowly in agony is now given more concrete form by Representative Gregory, of the Iowa Legislature, who has introduced a bill into that body requiring physicians to end human life in cases where there is great suffering and death is certain to result, and likewise to destroy hopelessly idiotic or deformed infants. This is only to be done when at least three physicians and the county coroner unanimously agree to and participate in the act, and then only with the consent of the nearest relative, and, if possible, of the sufferer as well. Dr. Gregory, like others who have advocated such a course, asserts that it is now actually followed, only without system and without due authorization, almost daily in the hospitals of Chicago, New York, and other cities. He regards his bill, therefore, as merely a legalization of existing practise. It can hardly be said that the measure is popular. The press has almost universally commented unfavorably, and his brother physicians deny with indignation the assertions made by Dr. Gregory regarding hospital practise. Says *The Standard-Union* (Brooklyn, March 13) in its editorial column:

"Dr. Gregory regards his bill as a humane measure, some twenty years ahead of the age. He must know that it is more than twenty centuries behind the age, euthanasia having been practised with the authorization of law only by the Spartans, and it is strange that, if it be a humane measure, humanity should have abandoned it for more than sixty generations. It is the common sense of all humanity that the life or death of an afflicted person must be left to Providence, and that the supreme duty of the physician is to prevent or rather to retard the end, so far as lies within his power. When a man who is a physician as well as a legislator declares that physicians and surgeons throughout the country take any other view of the matter he brings the medical profession into disrepute. He justifies that dread of the hospital which as every charity worker will tell, is common to the poor and unfortunate who stand most in need of what the hospital should give. He at once advertises and stultifies himself.

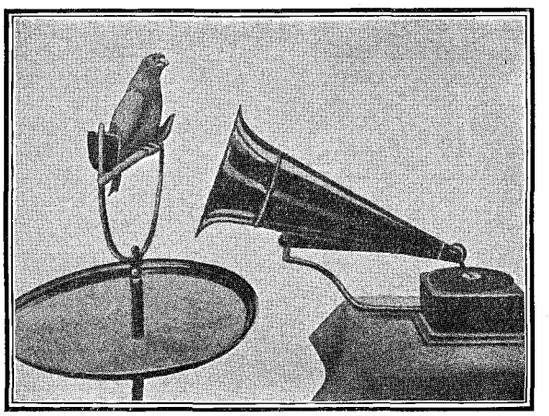
"The authorities of every hospital in the United States, and, indeed, throughout the world, will be prompt to deny his allegation that euthanasia is a daily practise; and an institution where it is even an occasional practise would be instantly suppressed were the fact known.

"As to the matter of destroying infants deformed at birth, history proves that the Spartan theory was wrong. It often happens that the best intellect is nature's compensation for the worst body, and the infant's intellectual potentiality may only be guessed at. The Spartans would have killed Byron because he had a club foot and the Constable de Bourbon because he had a crooked back. Logical enforcement of Dr. Gregory's ideas would have caused the murder of Homer and Milton when they became blind. Mahomet would have been slain because he had fits. Cæsar and Napoleon would each have received his quietus in early youth, because of epilepsy. Scarron would have been destroyed when stricken with paralysis, and France would have lost the million laughs which were surely worth several lives. Pope would have received euthanasia before giving the world his 'Essay on Man,' for he was so feeble that he had to be laced in a strait-jacket in order that he might even sit up.

"The list of great men who have been physically afflicted might be indefinitely extended, but there is no need. The Gregory bill will not become a law, and the only harm which its introduction has wrought has been to cast suspicion upon the noblest of professions and the most altruistic of institutions—the physicians and the hospitals."

Phonographic Instruction for Parrots.—That the phonograph is now being used with success to teach parrots to talk is asserted by *The Technical World* (Chicago, April). Says this magazine:

"The teaching of parrots to talk has occupied the attention of bird enthusiasts for many years, but it has remained for one Mrs. Hope, of Philadelphia, to utilize a modern invention to relieve the



POLLY LEARNING FROM THE PHONOGRAPH.

weary tedium of teaching Polly. The parrot learns by sound, not by the sense of what it hears, and it is only by machine-like repetition of the sentence that Polly can be made to talk. Mrs. Hope has done away with the necessity for this drudgery by placing a phonograph close to Polly's perch, and, by keeping the talking-machine repeating for hours at a time the sentence which the parrot is to learn, she accomplishes the best and quickest results. In this way the parrot will learn a sentence in a week, while to become proficient in a number of sentences requires about six months.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

In answer to a correspondent who states that he is the possessor of a dachshund from the celebrated kennel of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in Germany, that points like a setter or pointer, *Forest and Stream* (March 20) says: "It is not uncommon for individuals of many of the different breeds of sporting dogs to imitate the point of the setter and pointer. We have shot a ruffed grouse over a foxhound, who pointed it as stanchly as a setter. We have also seen a half bred rough-haired terrier frequently point sparrows in the street, remaining perfectly rigid until the bird flew."

"It has been claimed for some time," says *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, March 17), "that the health of employees engaged in the New York subway was being seriously impaired by inhaling fine particles of steel dust, resulting in consumption. The dust results, principally, from the action of brake shoes on the wheels; the speed being high and stops frequent. The confined nature of the atmosphere in the tunnel of course intensifies the dangerous condition. The lungs of a brakeman recently killed while working have been examined by the coroner's physician, who reports that the results substantiate in part the theory as above which was broached some time ago by the coroner."

It is reported by Consul Hollis, of Lourenço Marques, in the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, March 3), that the new African oil fields of Inhambane are being steadily exploited, and the indications are that large and paying quantities will develop. He writes: "At present eight companies are actively drilling upon their various claims, which cover an area of some 75 square miles. Inhambane, in consequence, is experiencing quite a boom, and it has been found necessary, on account of the influx of British subjects, to appoint a British vice-consul at that port. There is a French consular agent at Inhambane also. We are only represented there by a few missionaries and a few employees among the various prospecting parties. It is an interesting fact that all of the capitalists at the heads of these different companies and syndicates are British subjects who are not domiciled in this province, but in the Transvaal and in the British maritime colonies."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PERJURY AS THE CRIME OF THE AGE.

"SOCIETY and even the Church," says *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Milwaukee), "are honeycombed with the spirit of perjury." Altho the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were replete with the deeds of bloodshed done in the name of religion, nevertheless, asserts this paper, in those days "no torture was horrible enough to induce a Catholic to forswear his belief in the efficacy of the mass, nor to lead a Protestant to accept the Pope's supremacy." In those strange times "oaths were administered in the full knowledge that men of any party current would die rather than take them falsely upon their lips." We are reminded of Bishop Fisher, who went to the block rather than swear that the marriage of Henry VIII. and Catherine was illegal and invalid, and of Sir Thomas More, who sacrificed his head rather than accept the supreme headship of the king over the church. From that time for a century and a half "it was the commonest occurrence in England and throughout Europe for men to choose violent deaths rather than to swear to a religious belief differing a hair's breadth from what they held." For effective contrast *The Living Church* holds up before us certain facts and tendencies of to-day, and finds "many indications that perjury is the crime of the age." Turning first to the conversion of the Princess Ena, it says:

"The King of Spain—'His Most Catholic Majesty'—woos a German-English princess and, whether for love or for reasons of state, a marriage is arranged. The princess, as daughter of a German Lutheran, may be presumed to have had some affinity with her father's religion. She was baptized in infancy by a Presbyterian minister in Scotland because it was convenient for her mother to be in Scotland; confirmed in England, attended Presbyterian services when in Scotland and Church services when in England—as all the British royal family do, totally disregarding any canon law of either body; and now, as preliminary to her marriage to the King of Spain, she becomes a 'Catholic,' forswearing the religions of Scotland and England alike, without a tremor. What must be the mental attitude toward truth, toward oaths, and toward the Christian religion, of such an unhappy woman, who can profess Presbyterianism in Scotland, Anglican Churchmanship in England, and Roman-Catholicism in Spain, simply as the one or the other may be more convenient in one circumstance and another?"

Again, it points to the case, in "this American church," of a certain priest—evidently Dr. Crapsey—who was "presented for trial on charges of taking an oath upon his lips to teach one form of doctrine, and then actually teaching other doctrine altogether inconsistent with the first." This case, the paper asserts, revealed "a whole party in the church who absolutely ignore the moral issue, and refuse to countenance the attempt of the church to protect herself from false swearers." With men of high standing in the church thus tolerant of perjury, this paper urges it is not strange that the same depravity is witnessed in the world. Thus:

"The record of recent legal investigations into insurance mismanagement, into the Oil Trust, and into many forms of trust operation has been one of the most monumental exhibitions of perjury, on the part of men of high standing as gentlemen, that the world has ever seen. Witnesses raise their right hand toward heaven while they flippantly take upon themselves the oath to tell 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth'; and then, in response to question after question put to them as to their own actions, they smilingly answer, 'I don't remember,' 'I do not know.' And our religion has become so softened that no preacher warns them that 'all liars'—not even trust magnates, insurance officials, and priests of the church are excepted—'all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death.' The popular theology of fashionable churches, supported by wealthy men of this type, no longer believes in these puerilities!"

CONSUMMATE POETIC QUALITY OF THE GOSPEL.

LITERARY and religious students of all ages have written so often upon the exquisitely lyrical character of some of the sayings of Christ that one might think the last word worth saying on the subject had been spoken. In the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin), however, we find a peculiarly appreciative and scholarly article on this topic from the pen of Rev. Dr. Otto H. Frommel, a well-known German pastor and poet. Dr. Frommel maintains that the sayings of Jesus owe much of their force to their lofty rhetorical and poetic quality. It is not, he hastens to say, that the meaning and point are inferior to the consummate art with which they are set in beautiful language. While Jesus adopted the form of poetry found in the Hebrew Scriptures, he applied it, with its methods of parallelism, its use of the proverb, and the antithetic axiom, to express moods in which a lyric, an elegiac, an epic, and a dramatic tone alternately prevailed. To quote:

"In the works of Jesus we meet with a literary type characterized by the *parallelismus membrorum*, the clausal parallelism, that form of Hebrew poetry whose peculiarity it is that the same thought is expressed by different words in two or three corresponding or parallel clauses. In the sayings of Jesus this parallelism appears not as a stiff pedantic scheme, but as a living form of art, so that either the thought is condensed with the utmost simplicity or its application expanded or it is reflected in a simile."

He next illustrates the elasticity which this parallelism is capable of exhibiting as used by Jesus, and especially as it appears in parables. Added to this feature of Hebrew literature there appears in the utterances of Jesus a certain music, a rhythmical flow, tinged with a lyrical character. In Pastor Frommel's words:

"There is a certain rhythmic element, which, pervading the clausal parallelism, adds impressiveness to the words of Jesus. We perceive prevailing there an eager and exalted emotion struggling for adequate expression. In his semilyrical utterance this is especially noticeable. The task of the lyric poet according to Frederick Hebbel is 'to interpret human passion in its profoundest mood, and to express, in language clear and divine, man's obscurest thoughts.' Jesus has performed this task in such utterances as the Paternoster, the Beatitudes, the 'I thank thee, Father,' and the 'Come unto Me,' as well as in many of his shorter utterances. The Lord's Prayer breathes the temper of a soul panting for God; it is the utterance of a mind which has experienced all vicissitudes of life, and now expresses its emotions 'in language clear and divine.' It is in the deepest sense 'the Lord's Prayer.'"

Lyrical as the utterances of Jesus are, they sometimes furnish examples of didactic poetry and in their ethical connection approach even to satire. According to this writer:

"The greater part, however, of the sayings of Jesus which have reached us (and among them the parables stand in the first rank) belongs not to lyric but to didactic poetry. Nor need we confine the term didactic here to its merely academic meaning. In the didactic poetry of Jesus appear the poetic freshness and originality which belong to the genial singer, by means of which all that he brings forth from the treasury of his soul is clothed with the graces of consummate art. Yet in the addresses and parables of Jesus we possess no systematic epitome of doctrine, set forth in the radiant garment of poetic skill, but rather the concise expression of a spiritual experience infinitely rich and copious."

Speaking of Jesus as a master of poetic invective, this writer continues:

"As a supreme example of this mighty power in speech I might cite his terrible 'Woes' pronounced against the Pharisees. . . . Yet through all this strain of invective there runs an undertone of elegiac irony, mingled with sarcasm."

In speaking of the dramatic features of Christ's teaching, he cites the parables, which have a beginning, a middle, and an end

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or dénouement. This is especially the case with the parable of the Prodigal Son. But instead of representing some person as the protagonist or hero he makes the principal part of the drama to be the love of God, prevailing over and finally adjusting every discordant element in the story. Thus he says:

"Take, for instance, the parable of the Prodigal Son. Its main motive is the principle that there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repents rather than over ninety and nine just persons. It is the history of a father, whose child, wilfully deserting his father's house, after suffering the bitterest disillusionment repents and returns, and is joyfully welcomed to the father's bosom. He is not only completely forgiven, but on his return, for him (in contradistinction to the elder brother, who has never wandered, but full of envy stands outside) a feast is held, in which he is honored and received as a guest. . . . There rings in our ears from the very beginning of this dramatic narration a transcendent undertone; it is the love of God which is treated of here. This love is the hero, the protagonist of the drama."

The element in the drama known as dialog is by no means lacking in the dramatic parables of Jesus, as we might naturally expect, and Dr. Frommel observes:

"We find in the parables of Jesus that the dialog is brisk and lifelike; as, for instance, in the conversation of the father with the elder brother; in the talk between the rich man and Abraham; and in the story of the marriage-feast. We instinctively feel indeed that the lifelike truth, the dramatic point, which certain of the parables exhibit, is due to their dialog, and that this element of dialog is intended to be an important feature in their construction."

He speaks of the imagination and originality of Jesus as shown in His use of the simile and the parable. In a simile real objects of comparison are introduced; in a parable the basis of the comparison is imaginary. Hence he observes:

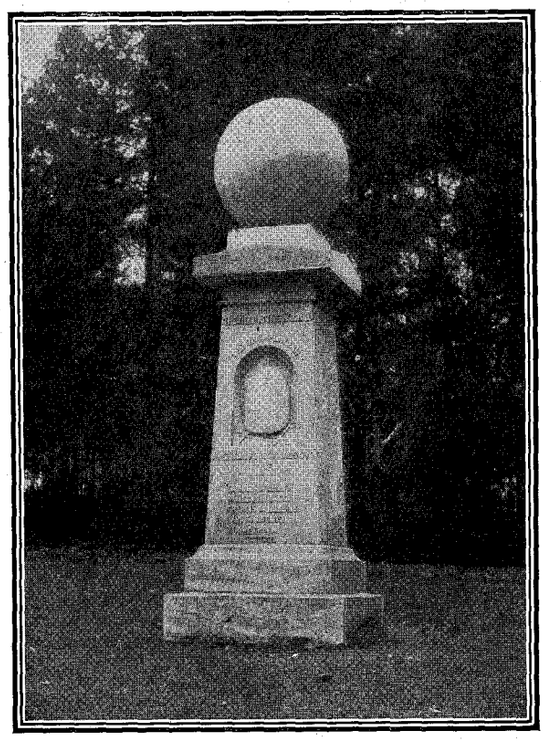
"The difference between a simile and a parable is sufficiently obvious. In a simile things with which every one is familiar are introduced; in the parable Jesus freely indulges his imagination. In other words, the simile introduces a universal and familiar fact, taking it either from the realm of nature or of human life, and finds that it presents an analogy with some religious truth. The parable is a narrative which seeks to bring home to the hearer's mind the movement of man's inner life by a vivid, highly colored, and fresh picture of some incident in life as we see it actually going on."

Altho the poetry of Jesus had some connection with ancient Hebrew literature, it is original and unique, and no mere Palestinian evolution of preexilian song and parable. To quote further:

"There are points of contact and resemblance between the poetry of Jesus and the literature of his people. This, however, does not apply to his use of the parable and simile. There can be scarcely a doubt that Jesus learned the form of the parable by listening to the Scribes in the synagog. Nevertheless, it is a self-evident fact that the imagery employed by Jesus, whether we regard it from an artistic or a religious standpoint, is far superior to anything hitherto brought to light in the literature of Palestine. The Jewish parable, as it appeared in the theology of the contemporaries of Jesus, was a product of reflection. It was confined to the scriptural subjects discussed by the rabbis, and like these was lifeless and spiritless. While sometimes it was enlivened by traces of humor, it merely reflected in this way a certain side of Jewish character. It was, however, totally wanting in spiritual reality, the most important essential. It is not nature, but arabesque. The parables of Jesus bear the impress of a personality mentally and spiritually rich and genial, which sets before us its subject with sovereign freedom of touch, without the slightest tincture of the schools, without national prejudice or religious fanaticism. Pure nature, humanity, and, reflected in both, the eternal and the divine—such are the parables of Jesus. . . . They have a poetic life of their own, *i.e.*, they are poems. This is recognizable even by those to whom their religious significance is unintelligible. They belong to poetry as much as do the few lyrics of Jesus which we possess, and far more than do the nervous, incisive utterances of the world's common literature. But Jesus was not first of all a poet. 'Art for art's sake' was never so repudiated as by him. The deepest things of his parables are only understood by him who sees through the radiance of their poetic clothing the God-inspired spirit out of which they came."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A HAYSTACK CENTENNIAL.

THE one great sign of promise in the American church, says the New York *Churchman*, is the quickening of the missionary conscience. There are many indications that this sign is common to most of our Christian denominations. We recorded recently the remarkable progress of the Student Volunteer Move-



BIRTHPLACE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Haystack Monument, Williamstown, Mass., marking the spot where five Williams College students, 100 years ago, planned to convert the whole world.

ment, an interdenominational movement for foreign missions. Now Christian churches of many denominations are preparing to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the famous "haystack prayer-meeting," at which five young collegians planned the first foreign missionary society in America. "Later," says *The Interior* (Presb., Chicago), "they petitioned the General Association of Massachusetts to form a society which could send them abroad, and from this initiative came the formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the original missionary organization of this country, which at the first had the cooperation of Congregational, Presbyterian, and Reformed churches, but is now mainly supported by the Congregationalists alone." The secretaries of the Board are now holding a series of rallies in fifty important cities. At these rallies the principal speaker is Dr. Arthur H. Smith, the Board's best-known missionary in China. The story of the "haystack meeting" and of its results is thus told in *The Christian Herald* (undenominational, New York):

"At the close of a summer day in 1806—just one hundred years ago, five young students of Williams College were gathered in the cool shade of a little grove of maple-trees under the shadow of Greylock Mountain, in a beautiful Massachusetts valley. They had assembled there, as was their custom, to hold a quiet prayer-meeting. In the west a dark and threatening cloud was rising.

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Soon it began to thunder and lighten and the little group of young men left the shadow of the maples and sought shelter under a haystack in a field near by. On the protected side, which shielded them from the driving rain, they talked awhile of the moral darkness of Asia and the need of missionaries.

"In the party were Samuel J. Mills, James Richards, Francis L. Robbins, Harvey Loomis, and Byram Green. Mills proposed that they should do something to send the Gospel to the heathen of Asia, and all were agreed to make an earnest effort. Loomis, however, thought it premature and said the missionaries would be murdered; but the others contended that if it was the will of God to have the Gospel spread there, and if the Christian people of America gave the plan their active support, then the work should be done regardless of all other considerations.

"'Let us pray over it,' said Mills, earnestly. 'We can pray here, under this haystack, while the storm is passing and the sky is clearing.'

"All knelt, and one after the other raised his voice in petition for foreign missions. Mills was enthusiastic and prayed that the Lord might 'strike down with his lightnings the arm that should be raised against a herald of the Cross.' . . . . . .

"Two years later, as the outcome of their effort, the first foreign missionary society in America was formed. The haystack had become the birthplace of a great religious movement. On the exact spot where it once stood and around which the young men knelt in prayer, there now stands a monument of silver-blue Berkshire marble, inscribed with the words 'The Birthplace of American Foreign Missions.' . . . . . .

"Soon the pioneer movement begun at the haystack spread to other colleges. Among 'the Brethren,' as they were called, who pledged themselves for work in foreign fields, were Adoniram Judson, Richards, Mills, Gordon Hall, and others, who became famous as missionaries. The Foreign Missionary Society in this country was 'a society not for the purpose of sending others, but of going, to the heathen.' Its constitution so declared, and stipulated that no person should be admitted to its membership who was under 'engagement of any kind which should be incompatible with going on a mission to the heathen.'"

MORAL UPLIFTS AT SIXTY CENTS EACH.

SIMON MAGUS offered money to the Apostles in exchange for "power." There are certain preachers or apostles nowadays who, according to the religious press, are offering for sale another sort of "power" in the shape of "real living ideas" arranged so as to form "uplifting sermons" calculated "to fulfil the mission of the church," and make men and women better. These are offered at a minimum price of 60 cents to preachers and divinity students, in a circular which *The Christian Advocate* (New York) says "proves its author to be diabolically acute." While one can not feel very indignant with the old English vicar who on restoring his church to a condition of decent beauty exclaimed, "Henceforth the Sunday sermon shall be as fine as the church, if it costs me half a crown," still, there is no denying *The Advocate's* statement that "there are some wicked men in the ministry" as well as mere weak and slothful men. These, who, while they have the best of opportunities for collecting sermon material, still steal or buy other men's sermons, show themselves willing, we are told, "to strut in borrowed plumes" and to be misled by a letter in which everything "except the price, etc., is false, deceptive, or distorted." The circular is as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Isn't it difficult for you to compose a sermon each week?

"Isn't it a task, in connection with other pastoral duties, to put something new, instructive, interesting before your auditors every Sunday?

"Has it ever happened that, through overwork or illness, you have not had the time to properly prepare a sermon?

"Haven't you on a rainy Sabbath morning or evening, when the attendance was sparse, become discouraged and felt that you had labored long and diligently on a talk which only a few came to hear?

"We can relieve you.

"Don't you know that, as in the commercial world 'ideas are dollars,' so in other phases of life ideas are things; real, living actualities—that these ideas come fast and logically to those who devote all their time to cultivating their acquirement?

"It is because we know these things that we propose to furnish a weekly sermon to a limited number of clergymen.

"The texts will, of course, be Biblical, the subject-matter uplifting, and in the discourse we will endeavor to fulfil the mission of the church (to make better men and women of us).

"Don't you think a man devoting all his time to the subject can do better justice to it than one hampered by multifarious duties?

"You can use the entire sermon, can make such alterations as you wish, add to or subtract from—or the matter sent you can be used as a guide.

"No minister in your territory will have a duplicate of your sermon.

"We have in preparation now one on 'The Brotherhood of Man' (Gen. iv. 9).

"We will furnish this and succeeding ones at sixty cents each.

"We write sermons of topics of your selection for exclusive use—fifteen dollars for a thirty-minute discourse; twenty-five dollars for one requiring an hour's delivery.

"We write lectures at five dollars per one thousand words, with special rate for papers of more than ten thousand words."

Says *The Advocate*:

"Many ordinary, sensible persons have an overwhelming feeling of their own inability; this is a form of weakness. When that kind of weakness is connected with an inordinate love of approbation, the temptation is strong to do as some silly maidens do—strut in borrowed plumage. . . . . .

"It is *not* a task in connection with other pastoral duties to put something new, instructive, and interesting before an audience every Sunday. No one has better opportunities than a minister to find something new, and his pastoral duties are the most prolific sources of mental and moral stimulus. He has the Bible, human nature, and all that he reads, hears, and feels to draw from. Emerson said that 'a thoroughly earnest man is always interesting,' but a pusillanimous creature, looking for materials to save him from work, can only produce a spurious kind of interest.

"Overwork or illness may disqualify a man to prepare a sermon properly, but, unless a very young man, he generally has something that he can fall back upon; and if so distraught that he can not prepare anything, he is not fit to preach."

The letter is thus analyzed, and the wiles of the venal tempter thus commented upon:

"This tempter says: 'Don't you think a man devoting all his time to the subject can do better justice to it than one hampered by multifarious duties?' No man who devotes all his time to writing sermons for hypocrites to preach can write as good discourses as his customers could preach if they were earnest Christians.

"The tempter is shrewd. The man who has a conscience 'need not use the entire sermon.' He can take 'a part of it,' or he can use it 'merely as a guide.' Note the impishness of this: 'No minister in your territory will have a duplicate.' That would be a fine protection if no auditor ever left his own home. A callow minister believed that this would protect him, but after having preached the sermon, in a few months he heard other men preaching that same sermon. This letter bears date of December 7, and the recipient is informed that they have in preparation now one on 'The Brotherhood of Man.'

"We sent for this sermon on 'The Brotherhood of Man,' but were informed that it had already been sold in our 'neighborhood.' If it has been heard within thirty miles of this office we shall be glad to have a report of it, with the name of the brother who preached it."

The editor did, however, obtain a copy of a sermon on another subject, of which he says severely:

"This dish of literary hash would require about twenty minutes to serve up, but its style is so flimsy that anything could be introduced anywhere to lengthen it out without seeming incongruous; but the man who preached this or any other materials acquired in this way is only a sixty-cent minister, and the sooner he is exposed the better for the community that he deceives."

"A century ago the idea of an accepted woman minister would have been as preposterous as that of an electric car," says the Rev. Sarah A. Dixon, writing in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston). While the churches as a whole have not yet accepted women as pastors, says the writer, the idea is no longer a startling one. In proof of this she describes the situation in New England. We read: "At least two staid Congregational churches in Massachusetts have each ordained, by the aid of a trembling council, a woman as pastor. One remained as pastor ten years, the other nearly nine. This means that two women have preached, baptized, performed the marriage ceremony, and buried the dead in two Massachusetts towns for nineteen years within the last twenty-five. At present one of these women is associate pastor of the largest Congregational church in the Andover Conference. This, I think, is the only case in New England of an ordained woman sharing with the pastor the pulpit of a large city church. These cases are exceptional and do not give a correct idea of the average official standing of women in our churches to-day; but they do reveal a possibility and suggest what may be expected in the future."

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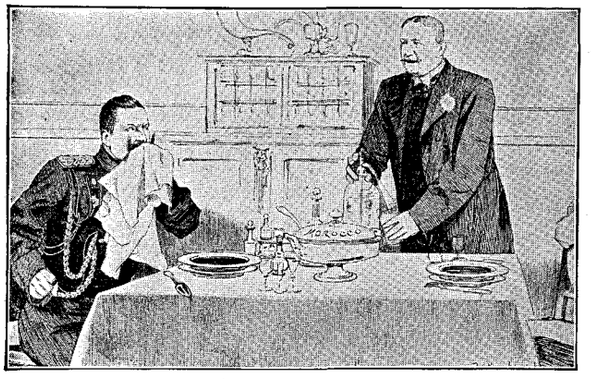
FOREIGN COMMENT.

GERMANY'S FEAR OF ISOLATION.

WHILE the final decision of the Conference on Morocco only waits for the approval of the Governments concerned, for the settlement of minor details in the police organization under France and Spain, and for the constitution of the Imperial Bank, to be embodied in a protocol, there are indications in the German press that great searchings of heart beset the German people,



A HOT MOUTHFUL.
THE KAISER—"Ouch!"
BUELOW—"Yes, it *is* pretty peppery, isn't it?"
—*Amsterdammer.*

whether Conservatives, Liberals, or Social-Democrats. The question on the mind of all seems to be that of Germany's isolation. Italy is bitterly reproached for her apparent indifference to the Triple Alliance, as Austria-Hungary had previously been. The *Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), the organ of Prince von Buelow, thinks that the checkmate to Germany, threatened by the Powers, has amounted to a desire to arrange matters independently of Germany, and was almost tantamount to a rupture of relations. The bellicose *Rheinisch Westphalische Zeitung* declares that it is no wonder that Germany stands isolated at Algeciras. It goes on:

"The German Government made an entirely false calculation when it tried to make it evident by repeated statements that all it wanted was the Open Door for all the Powers. German generosity was not appreciated by any one. The assurance that Germany's anxiety for the Open Door for all was actually in the interest of the other Powers made no impression, altho the efforts of the Powers who favored France have done nothing to promote the Open Door. Germany now stands at the parting of the ways; she must face irreparable humiliation, or an inconceivable aggravation of the quarrel between France and Germany over Morocco."

The Liberal and Social-Democratic organs express their disgust and impatience over the whole business, altho the *Vossische Zeitung* (Liberal, Berlin) lays all the blame on France, and says:

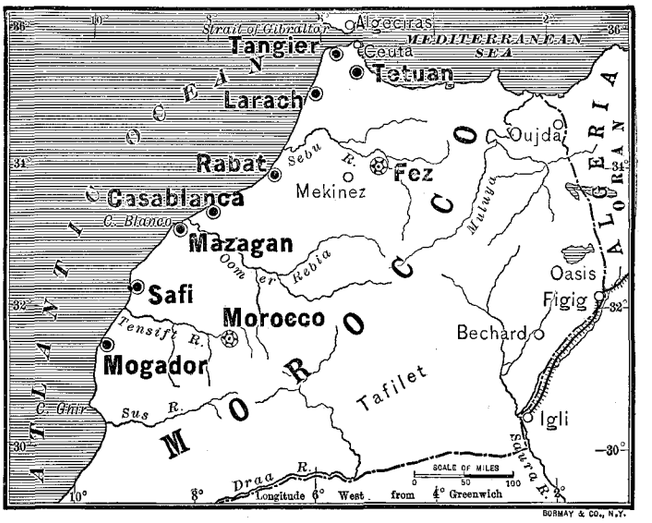
"We have never understood how this dispute should ever have originated, and how a nation which for thirty-five years has learned to live in peace with its German neighbors should suddenly, at the dictates of Morocco, have broken down the flood-gates of a bloodthirsty strife, a strife in which is staked very much more than the future of the Shereefian Empire. And while it may be thought that neither this nor the following generation may ever incur the responsibility of conjuring up a war between Germany and France, and while, according to the speeches and toasts of the day, things are fast approaching an amicable adjustment, certain secret influences are at work to hinder a reconciliation, and to place all the rest of the European Powers in the position of *tertius gaudens*."

Vorwaerts (Berlin), the Social-Democratic paper of August Bebel, laughs to scorn the foreign policy of Buelow and says that Morocco is not commercially worth the consideration of Germany. The pretext put forth for this meddling is the claim that Germany requires the iron-fields of Morocco for the promotion of her growing industries. This is stuff and nonsense, says Bebel. Germany can more easily obtain all the iron she needs from Spain and Sweden. To quote:

"All this exasperation, all these wretched bickerings over Morocco, over a country which bears no closer commercial relation with Germany than the negro republic of Haiti does! In order to palliate the monstrous farce of such frivolity, they tell us that a new discovery has been made. They now announce that Morocco is a land which some day must be relied upon to supply Germany with a large portion of the iron ore necessary for her growing steel industry. At the present time Germany imports some 6,000,000 tons of iron ore. The chief sources of supply are Spain and Sweden. But Germany, our statesmen declare, must anticipate the necessity of importing this raw material in ever-increasing quantities. Morocco is the country whose rich deposits of iron must one day be drawn upon for this purpose. . . . Now supposing that all this is true, and Morocco should become an important source of iron supply to Europe; it is by no means certain that the importation of ore from Morocco would be either as easy or as cheap as from Spain or Sweden, even tho an export tariff were imposed on the ore of the latter country. The speculations which have been made on this subject are of so hypothetical and risky a character that the question of Moroccan iron can not really be admitted into the discussion of practical politics. Such speculations can only serve to veil the real point of the matter—the aim of the reactionary party in Germany to stir up the spirit of warlike enterprise, by which the interests of the working classes are not in the least to be advanced or even consulted."

The ruling class believe that for Germany it is either isolation or war, says the writer, and he therefore bids the working classes be on their guard. He tells us that the jingo press of their country are laboring hard to excite the people to a blind and frenzied desire for war. He further adds that the opposition press, representing the bourgeoisie of the land, seem insensible to the real condition of things, and do not show any vigorous opposition to the schemes of Buelow. They are wasting their political power and energy in frivolous excitement. On the other hand, the upper class, nobles, soldiers, and the chief ministers of state are either contemplating the possibility of war with indifference, or actually fomenting warlike sentiment. The only hope for the country lies in the proletariat. He concludes:

"In fact, the manner in which the ruling class in Germany is handling the Morocco question must wake the proletariat to the keenest watchfulness. It is in the highest degree probable that the change of ministry in France has had some influence on the political situation in Morocco and that things are not in such a critical state as hitherto. But the peril to Germany is that of isolation, and that peril has so far not been in the least degree mitigated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MAP SHOWING THE EIGHT PORTS ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO TO BE POLICED BY FRANCE AND SPAIN.

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A FRENCH VIEW OF THE ENGLISH WOMAN IN POLITICS.

THE remarkably powerful influence of women in the recent British elections is proved by the testimony of both successful and defeated candidates, to whom the editor of *The Gentlewoman's Magazine* (London) addressed inquiries on the subject. Joyfully or sorrowfully, according to circumstances, they all with one consent, in their letters printed in that journal, declare that it was scarcely exaggeration to say that the polls were carried through feminine influence. The *Liberté*, which claims to be for Paris what *The Sun* is for New York, discusses this fact at some length, and the fellow-countrymen of St. Genevieve, Joan of Arc, and Madame Roland dwell with a certain wonder and admiration on the fine tactics with which the feminine canvassers worked for their fathers, brothers, and husbands. They attended election meetings, led the bursts of applause or disapprobation, sometimes even made speeches. In house-to-house visits they won the recalcitrants to favor their side by smiles and blandishments, arguments backed in the case of women and baby boys by what Miss Western calls "a distant salute." Their own clubs were centers of agitation; they even relieved the tedium of election meetings by songs and orchestral performances. The consequence was that they won the day.

The writer cites the examples of Mrs. Hobhouse, wife of the member for East Bristol, who boasted that at almost every meeting at Bristol she had made a speech and had been assisted by twenty other women who organized themselves into a band of political propagandists, and even took a hand in counting the ballots. This, however, is only one among a thousand similar instances, says the Paris paper, and reminds its readers that Mrs. Chamberlain never once quitted the side of "the leader of the Imperialists" during his electoral tours. To quote further:

"In France it is rather seldom that women are met with at public meetings. In England they attend them in great numbers. But it is rather through their clubs that they exercise their influence, and at political banquets where they frequently meet their political leaders. In the many details of an electoral campaign their expertness and activity are amazing. The correspondence incident to the canvass, the composition and dissemination of pamphlets, are largely accomplished by women. They also assist in counting the votes on election day. By repeated visits and appeals they win back doubtful or disaffected electors to the side of a father, a brother, or a husband, and brace up the lagging courage of the backward. Some of them even add a picturesque and musical feature to the monotone of the canvass. Thus the wife of one candidate, whose name I forget, sang some verses from an appropriate topical song to keep alive the interest of the auditors during the interval between two speeches. Mr. W. Joynson Hicks was lucky enough to have at his meetings an orchestra of ladies who gallantly furnished the audience with musical selections. It is no secret that the triumph of the young and fashionable Mr. Winston Churchill was a feminine triumph."

The Labor party won their seats, however, with little assistance from the women of their own order, their wives or kindred, altho many women of this class espoused the views represented by Keir Hardie and John Burns, and worked hard for these leaders. In the words of this writer:

"Associated with such celebrated names as those of the Duchess of Marlborough, the Countess of Warwick, and Lady Ridley, so well known in political circles, must be reckoned all those who, of less aristocratic rank, exhibited ardent devotion to their party. There were innumerable examples of spontaneous self-devotion among the unfashionable. A member of the Labor party declared that a candidate who stood for the laboring classes could not, like other candidates, enjoy the assistance of women who are at leisure. The wives of workingmen are so preoccupied with their every-day duties that they have little time left for political contests. This, however, did not prevent many among them from doing their part."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BY THE PIT'S MOUTH AT COURRIÈRES.

THE reflections of the French press upon the frightful explosion in the Courrières coal mines, by which 1,150 miners were sent into eternity, show a strange tendency to use even an overwhelming misfortune for partizan ends. The Roman-Catholic papers, for example, declare that the catastrophe is a judgment of God, a divine protest against the manner in which the Government sent its gendarmes, cigar in mouth and cap on head, into the holiest of places to ransack tabernacles and ambries and scatter the contents of the reliquaries. Mr. Jaurés, too, editor of the Socialistic *Humanité*, thinks it is by some "tragic and significant disposal of events that the catastrophe at Courrières happens to coincide with the complications of Rouvier's ministerial crisis." It is true, Mr. Jaurés grants, that these miners might have perished under a Socialistic régime, but they would have died as free men, not as miserable wage-slaves. To this the *Journal des Débats* replies:

"Standing before the biers of toilers who perished at their posts, it would seem as if every other consideration should give way before the desire of furnishing succor and support to their families. Nevertheless Mr. Jaurés feels himself compelled to exploit the incident in the interests of party. He does not venture to say that such catastrophes would be impossible in a collectivistic society. . . . Mr. Jaurés does not even undertake to declare that the fatal error lies in the fact that the mines were worked by a company. But he struggles in pompous, empty terms to express his view that the victims of labor would excite our pity less if they had first seen Socialism triumphant. They would none the less be overcome by fire-damp, but they would have the advantage of feeling that they did not die as wage-earners, and that Mr. Jaurés, instead of the superintendent of the mines, would come and lead their funeral procession."

Consolation for the widows and orphans has been lavished upon Courrières from every source and in every form, says the *Gaulois* (Paris). All the rulers of Europe—excepting Mr. Fallières—have manifested sorrow and sympathy. To quote:

"This is the beauty of a republic! The catastrophe at Courrières, which stirred all France, sent a thrill of pain through every land. Many sovereigns immediately telegraphed to Mr. Fallières. Mr. Fallières receives these telegrams with gratitude and remains at the Elysée to ponder over his first political move. There is no sovereign who, confronted by such a national calamity, would have omitted to provide succor and consolation to families so cruelly afflicted. To speak only of one recent instance, the King of Italy, the day after the afflictive earthquake, went to Calabria and passed eight days there, and the Pope, being unable to go there, sent a generous offering. There is some good in monarchy after all!"

If Fallières failed on this point, others did not, and the *Figaro* (Paris) muses on the fact that German firemen from the mines of Westphalia came with undaunted and unhesitating courage to the assistance of the buried miners of Courrières. They were "red-bearded men"; they spoke "a guttural tongue"—they wore uniforms like the German soldiers who years ago fought the French on the plains of Flanders and Picardy. The writer goes on:

"But this time—wonderful to relate—it is not an invasion, but a rescue. These are indeed soldiers, these men in uniform, but soldiers enrolled to fight against death. Their fathers, soldiers of Manteuffel, perhaps fired their volleys on this very spot. To-day these are come to save the children of their fathers' antagonists, the miners engulfed at the bottom of the mine.

"The appearance of these Germans at Courrières forms a spectacle which stands in keen contrast to the discussions and diplomatic fencing that now go on at Algeciras. Yes, there is something of irony and pathos, something, in truth, inspiring, in the appearance of this rescue party from beyond the Rhine, and in the devotion of these miners of Westphalia who rush to the aid of their comrades in France at the very moment when the world is listening to the propositions made at a table of conference by German and French delegates. Does it need then so appalling a disaster, does it need the piling up of corpses, to make the human race come to an understanding with itself without all this discussion, this talk, which seems so often likely to end in some deadly ultimatum?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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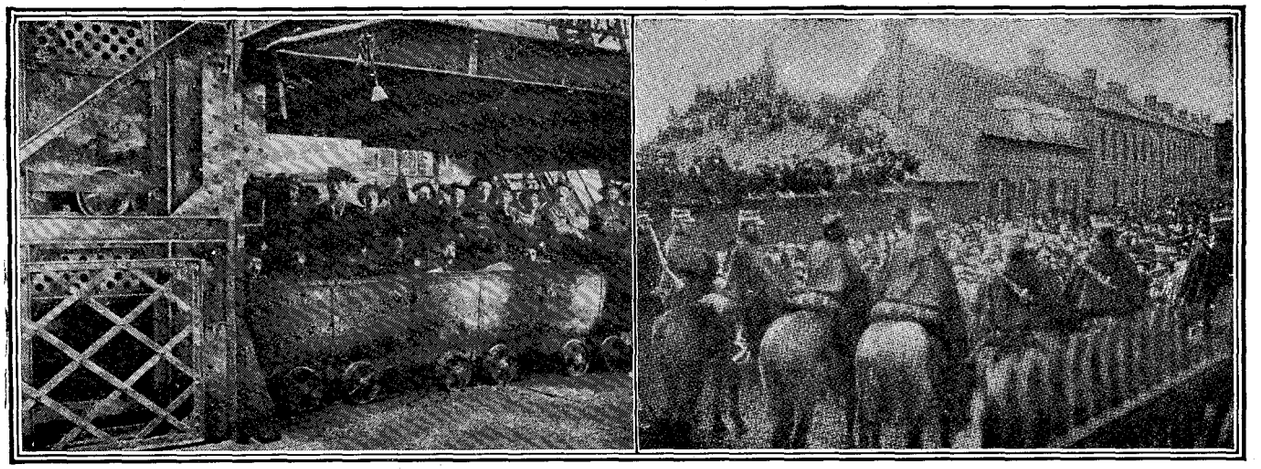


START OF A RESCUE PARTY. SOLDIERS KEEPING BACK THE FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF THE VICTIMS.

AT THE SCENE OF THE COURRIÈRES DISASTER.

FUTILITY OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S PROGRAM.

THAT the Labor party have entered the British Parliament unaware of the limitations of parliamentary power; that they have unwittingly made promises to their own class which they can not fulfil; that their Socialistic leaven, even if it permeated all England, could not alter the economic policy of an empire which extends its scepter over so many lands, is the contention of Sir Henry Seaton-Karr, who writes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). This writer, who is a Unionist and a Free-trader, looks with foreboding upon the fate of a new party which can not, he says, exist without the support of the Home-Rulers. He compares Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's dependence on the Labor party to the policy of Mr. Gladstone in 1885, and says:

"Liberalism, in the first flush of victory at the polls, has already hailed the Labor party as a friend and ally, tho its transports of affection distinctly cooled down in proportion as successive gains day by day rendered the Liberal Government less and less dependent on the Labor vote. This, of course, is only what the practical latter-day politician had a right to expect. As Mr. Gladstone only became alive to the necessity of granting Home Rule to Ireland when the results of the general election of 1885 showed the strength of the Irish Nationalist vote, and the dependence of his Government upon that vote, so the views of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues as to the practical wisdom and urgency of the Labor policy, as such, may be largely guided by the extent to which the continued existence of their Government in power may or may not depend on the Labor vote.

"Judged from this practical standpoint, the immediate realization of the Labor program is unlikely, even granting the existence of a Labor-Home-Rule alliance which might create a body of independent parliamentary malcontents over 130 strong. The Government now possesses a Liberal majority of 88 votes in the House of Commons over all other parties combined."

He adds that the Labor program is not of itself feasible, and remarks that it transcends the power of Parliament under any circumstances to carry it out. In his own words:

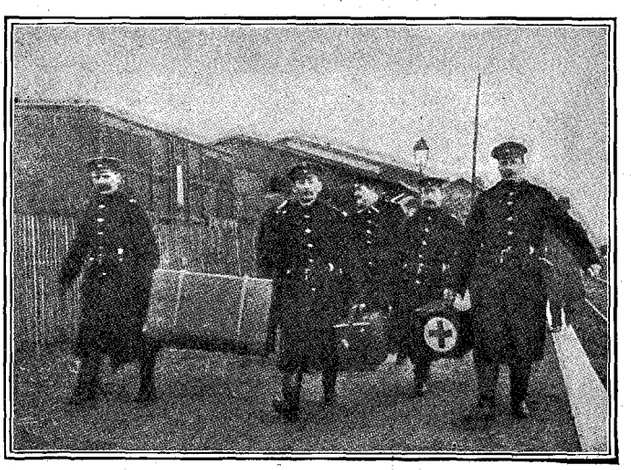
"Making ample allowance for platform romance during the heat of an election campaign, the main fact remains that a purely class appeal has been made by the Labor party, in which all practical economic considerations have been thrown to the winds, and the inequalities of the human lot have been appealed to and played upon in order to secure parliamentary support.

"It thus follows that one great source of weakness in the Labor party will be their inability to satisfy, by parliamentary action, the hopes and aspirations they may have raised among their working-class constituents. A few sessions in the House of Commons may help to convince some of the new Labor members how limited are the powers of Parliament, and how impossible it is to equalize the distribution of wealth by statute; but by the time they have learnt this lesson they may have forfeited the confidence of the men who sent them there."

The downfall of the Labor party in Parliament must be aggravated by a condition of the Empire which renders English Socialism impossible and trades-unions powerless excepting in the two small islands in the North Sea, which form only an insignificant section of a world-wide empire. To quote:

"But the main weakness of the Labor party and the trades-unions is, not that they are agitating without reason, but that their diagnosis of the case is altogether mistaken, and therefore that their treatment is wrong. Socialism is far too drastic a remedy, if remedy it be, for an old and complicated social and industrial system like our own; and its advocacy can only result in ultimate discredit for its advocates and injury to those on whose behalf it is advanced. Let us take some simple illustrations of our meaning. The Socialism of the Labor party appears to take no heed whatever of our foreign and colonial trade. It is self-centered in these two small islands in the North Sea, which have long since been unable either to feed or to employ from their own resources the teeming millions of our home population. Our industrial employment, as well as our daily bread, is now largely dependent on over-sea supplies and on foreign and colonial trade. How then can a policy be sound and comprehensive which leaves out of account one of the most important factors in the case? British trades-unions can pass regulations controlling their own members, and advocate legislation involving extravagant national expenditure on the one hand, and restricting or interfering with the employment of private capital at home on the other, but they can exercise no control at all over foreign or colonial industries and over the investment of capital abroad."

He concludes that a party can not be successfully erected on so narrow a basis.



ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN RESCUE CORPS AT COURRIERES.

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STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

APROPOS of "certain boasts in the French press," the semi-official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) takes occasion to call attention to the German army's points of superiority. The year-books put the French military establishment in time of peace at 613,000 men, against Germany's 594,000. The "active army and reserves" of Germany, however, foot up to 2,200,000, against France's 1,625,000. The Germans spend more money on the army than the French do, says *The Correspondence*, and hence the German soldier is less often in the hospital and the army is more efficient. The proportion of combatants and non-combatants in these armies, too, stands in favor of Germany, and many other points are cited in which the German soldier may be considered superior, we are told, to his Gallic counterpart. Indeed, it is almost amusing to see the manner in which the fighting forces of William II. are made to range themselves up against the forces of the Republic, like children standing back to back, and sometimes even rising on tip-toe, to compare their heights. Of the average expenditures in France and Germany we read:

"The German expenditure on the army of late years has been approximately $40,000,000 more than the French. This extra expenditure is to be attributed not only to the greater number of men, but also to the more careful provision made for each individual. Germany spends in feeding, clothing, and providing for the health of each soldier more than $70, while France spends only a little over $55. The extra cost for Germany is money well spent, for there are only a quarter as many invalids among German soldiers during their military service as among French. The better health of the German soldier is naturally of the utmost importance in case of war, because healthy men will be able to endure great hardships. The army too will be in better working condition, when composed of strong and healthy men."

In numbers also the Germans are practically superior to the French, we are informed, in infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Thus:

"While the French army in time of war would be subject to heavy losses on account of sickness, it is also to be noticed that whereas in the French army there is one non-combatant to every 18 combatants, the proportion in Germany is only 1 to 27. This would naturally tend to increase again the numerical superiority of the German army in the field.

"With regard also to the peace strength, the French are behind the Germans in all arms of the service. In the infantry and the cavalry the Germans are superior to the French by a tenth each, in the artillery by two and a half tenths, and in the engineer troops by as many as three and a half tenths."

Among some statistics and other details relating to the French army, recently published by General Langlois, of the Chief Military Council of France, the assertion was made that the quality of the French artillery service was superior to that of the German. This *The Continental Correspondence* denies, and adds that the German army is better officered than the French. To quote:

"The French are fond of asserting that in the important arm of artillery they have a qualitative superiority, because they have better guns at their disposal. Whether this is a fact or not can not be discussed here, but it may be pointed out that in 1866 the Austrians had a much better cannon, and in 1870 the French a better rifle, than the Prussians or the Germans. But in spite of that the Austrians and the French were both defeated. It was especially evident with the latter that the better quality of the weapon is of no avail when the training is deficient. In this respect, however, the German artillery should be superior to the French, just as in 1870 the German infantry was better trained in marksmanship and fire discipline.

"A word in conclusion on the officers of the two armies. The German officers are subject to strict discipline, for it is impressed on the youngest officer that he who would command must first learn to obey. In France quite recently some officers had to be punished on account of disobedience to commands from superiors. This is a scandal quite impossible in Germany."

HOW THE RELIGIOUS "REIGN OF TERROR" MAY INFLUENCE THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE taking of the church inventories, which has spread through France what a leading French paper calls a "long protracted reign of terror," is likely to have some effect in deciding the trend of the general elections in May. Such is the opinion of the *Liberté* (Paris), which bases its view upon very tangible foundations. The conscience of religious France has been outraged, we are told; the Catholics of the provinces have had their deepest convictions insulted, their most venerated objects of belief desecrated—will they not record their protest against such outrages when they come to cast their votes for the legislative representatives of their districts? The *Liberté* thinks they will, and cites as follows a notable incident in which they have already done so:

"The election of Mr. De Gontaut-Biron, coming immediately after an attempt to carry out the Law of Separation, and the disturbances that it provoked, has a very plain meaning. The electors energetically reject sectarian politics. Mr. De Gontaut-Biron voted against the Separation; his antagonist, Mr. D'Etchpare, on the contrary, voted for it. The electors have decided in favor of him who opposed the law, and they have done this all the more deliberately because they have voted clean contrary to the ballot they cast two months before. On that occasion they had elected to the Senate Mr. Catalogne, advocate of the Law of Separation. Comparing the number of votes obtained by Mr. Catalogne and by Mr. D'Etchpare, we see that the party of the Block-Separationists have in two months lost 200 votes in this district."

That this election is significant and likely to produce a profound impression upon the public is plainly believed by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The electoral body was composed of men whose opinions are generally fixed, and who voted in spite of the strong official pressure brought to bear upon them, which makes the case more important still. Says the *Débats*:

"This election is significant on more than one account, and is likely to exercise a profound influence on public opinion in view of the coming general elections. . . . The decrease in the Separationist vote amounted to 200 in an electoral body composed of municipal counsellors, men of settled convictions, less liable than others to be carried away by great currents of popular feeling, and exposed more than others to administrative retaliation. It seems that government influence was freely employed in favor of Mr. De Gontaut-Biron's adversary, and official pressure applied to the voters to the point of cruelty. . . . All this proves that the tide of sentiment which has swept over the country bears down before it every consideration of custom or order."

A warning to Mr. Fallières is uttered by this election, thinks the *Éclair* (Paris), which observes:

"This defeat of the Block-Separationists is most palpably the result of the first attempt to carry out the provisions of the Law of Separation. This is certainly the only reason for these electors' sudden change of front. All good men cried out to the Government: 'Hands off! no one can with impunity desecrate the hallowed traditions of twelve centuries!' The Government refused to hear; they allowed the madmen of the extreme party to impose upon them this dare-devil policy of violence, and this is all the good they have got from it. The electors that were for them are now against them. This election contains at least a hint for Mr. Fallières."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE one great fact that stands out from the events of 1905 is indisputably the success of the new arm in labor warfare—the general strike," says *Freedom*, the extreme Socialist London organ. It continues: "So obvious is this that old antagonists of the idea, like Hyndman and Bebel, have had to admit its vital importance. But for those of us who have realized the power it would place in the hands of labor, and have wished that Socialists, instead of chattering about the vote, would educate the working men in the use of this great weapon of direct action, these events have but confirmed all our anticipations. True, the idea has still to take a firmer hold of men's minds, and the possibilities of direct action must have wider scope. But the object-lesson given in this direction by the strikes of 1905 will have a most potent influence in helping the workers to throw off the capitalist yoke and begin their new world of liberty, equality, and fraternity."

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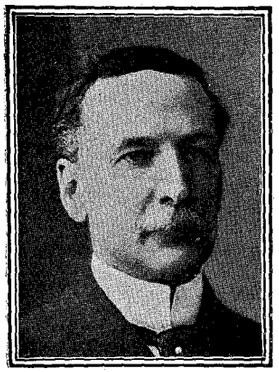
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE PROBLEM OF PERSONALITY.

THE DISSOCIATION OF A PERSONALITY. A Biographical Sketch in Abnormal Psychology. By Morton Prince, M.D. Cloth, 569 pages. Price, $2.80 net. Longmans, Green & Co.

IT is only of recent years that the problems of abnormal psychology have been seriously attacked by investigators competent to deal with them in a scientific spirit and by scientific methods, but remarkable results have already been attained. Particularly is this true of the inquiries prosecuted in France, where Janet and his colleagues have explored the vagaries of the human mind to such good purpose that they have not only thrown a flood of new light on the mind's normal functioning, but have restored to perfect mental equipoise many persons apparently doomed to pass their days in the madhouse. In America, notwithstanding the obvious importance of such services to society as well as to the individual, and the fact that conditions are peculiarly conducive to the maladies best treated by the methods practised in France, little encouragement to similar research has been held out, and thus far we possess no institution similar to the famous Salpêtrière. A serious effort is now making, however, to secure the necessary foundation funds, and meanwhile a few independent investigators are following the lead of the French *savants* with singular success. Foremost among these are Drs. Boris Sidis, W. A. White, and Morton Prince, each of whom has accomplished much in a curative way and in the direction of correcting current concepts regarding mental ills. All in all, it is not too much to say that they have gone far to revolutionize psychological theory and medical practise.



MORTON PRINCE, M.D.

Undoubtedly the most significant result of their labors is the corroborative testimony adduced in support of the belief—first voiced by the late F. W. H. Myers—that human personality is not, as is commonly supposed, an indivisible unity, but is, on the contrary, capable of being split into segments, each of which possesses the attributes of a distinct personality, the dissociation being brought about by some unusual stimulus, such as a blow on the head or the stress of an intense emotion. This, roughly, is the theory of secondary or multiple personality, of which the most celebrated instances are found in the classic case of Mary Reynolds, the case of the Rev. T. C. Hanna (discussed in Dr. Sidis's "Multiple Personality"), and the case of Ansel Bourne. Differing from these, but in many respects not a whit less interesting or suggestive, is the mysterious case now for the first time fully unfolded by Dr. Prince, a case under his observation for seven years and until last year baffling his efforts to effect the necessary reassociation or fusion of the several personalities into a single, stable, persisting personality. In the present volume he does little more than narrate biographically the story of this human riddle, leaving to another volume the discussion of the psychological problems involved. But his recital of the facts is itself of inestimable value to the psychologist and the physician, while the non-technical reader will find that it possesses the elements of the most fascinating work of fiction; and, while it is primarily what *The Outlook* calls "a scientific study in an obscure field of research now being actively explored," it is, as *The Banner of Light* observes, "written for the layman as well as for the student of abnormal psychology."

Briefly, the facts are as follows: In the spring of 1898 there was brought to Dr. Prince, who is an eminent Boston physician, a young woman twenty-three years old, a student in a New England college, and a "neurasthenic" of an extreme type, suffering from headaches, insomnia, bodily pains, and persistent fatigue. The conventional methods of treatment having failed to afford relief, resort was had to hypnotism, and the young woman, known in these pages as Miss Christine L. Beauchamp, was on the high-road to recovery when there suddenly developed in her, in the hypnotic trance, what seemed to be a secondary personality. This manifested an impish, gay, fun-loving disposition utterly alien from the dignity and reserve of Miss Beauchamp, and, moreover, denied identity with Miss Beauchamp while claiming and revealing knowledge of her most secret thoughts and feelings. Naturally, Dr. Prince at first suspected deception but, try as he might, he could not trap the new personality which took to itself the name of "Sally." Then came a day when "Sally" succeeded in asserting her individuality without the aid of hypnotism, and thereafter was not merely a "subconscious" but an "alternating" personality, replacing the primary personality at intervals and in these intervals so behaving as to heap pain and embarrassment on the other self, to which she invariably referred in contemptuous language and which it was her constant delight to torment. Soon the conviction grew in Miss Beauchamp's mind that she was literally possessed of a demon. The intervals when "Sally" was in control were described by her (Miss Beauchamp) as trances, and even in her waking moments "Sally" at times impelled her to do much against her will.

She was in straitened circumstances financially. "Sally" frittered away her carefully hoarded earnings. She was deeply religious and guarded in her actions. "Sally" was irreligious, coquettish, and given to cigarettes. She wearied easily. "Sally" knew not fatigue and would frequently take her for long walks, allowing her to awake from the "trance" in some distant suburb, penniless and tired out. At first Dr. Prince gave her some relief by hypnotizing "Sally" into quiescence, but ere long "Sally" defied hypnotism. "Sally," to be sure, was not without her good qualities. Once, when Miss Beauchamp in despair essayed suicide by gas, "Sally" assumed control, turned off the gas and opened the window. But the case seemed hopeless and Miss Beauchamp marked for the asylum. Then, spontaneously, a new personality appeared, a personality with a memory for nothing that had occurred to Miss Beauchamp since 1893, but in full knowledge of the events of her prior life. This personality was unlike "Sally" in that it was fully developed mentally, and unlike Miss Beauchamp in being strong-willed, stubborn, and somewhat deceitful. Inquiring, Dr. Prince found that in 1893 Miss Beauchamp had been subjected to a sudden emotional strain and that her ills had dated from that incident. At once he asked himself, Is this new personality the real Miss Beauchamp and is the Miss Beauchamp I have known simply, like "Sally," a dissociated, secondary personality? Before he could answer this inevitable query a new phase developed. "Sally" and the new-comer entered upon a life-and-death struggle for "control."

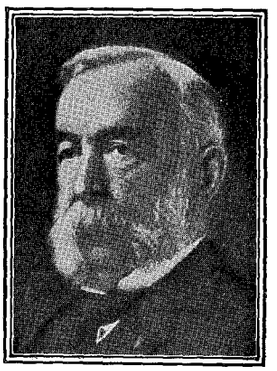
Dr. Prince saw that he must act, and act quickly. But how? Only one personality could be left in "control." Which? Which was the real Miss Beauchamp? What if none of the three were the real Miss Beauchamp? Now he made the discovery that, hypnotized, the primary personality and the latest personality became identical. Here, then, was the solution, the needed fusion. But, unhypnotized, disintegration at once took place, either the primary or the latest personality "controlling" the unhappy organism. Once there was no disintegration but dementia. Not until many months later did Dr. Prince find that he had hit upon the correct solution, but had been blocked by "Sally," who had compelled the disintegration and the madness through fear that, fusion accomplished, her days of fun and mischief would be over. Then they did indeed come to an end, and for some months the real Miss Beauchamp, a normal, healthy woman, has known the joy of living. Whether her "cure" is permanent time alone can show.

Here, surely, fiction pales beside fact. The vista opened, like that opened by the cases recorded elsewhere, is one before which the mind recoils. Is there no unitary personality? Have all of us our "Sallys," our secondary selves? At least, investigations like Dr. Prince's must convince us of one truth—the danger of rashly committing to the inferno of Bedlam those who may be, after all, not insane, but victims of "dissociation." For the hope it holds out to such, if for nothing else, the study of abnormal psychology can not be too heartily supported by those who have the means and the will to contribute to the welfare of the human race.

EARLY DAYS AT JOHNS HOPKINS.

THE LAUNCHING OF A UNIVERSITY. A Sheaf of Reminiscences. By Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D. Cloth, 386 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE chief interest of this collection of essays and lectures lies in the fact that it comprises, from the pen of the man best qualified to write it, the first adequate account of the founding and early history of Johns Hopkins University. It was in 1875 that President Gilman was summoned from the University of California to take charge of the launching of this great educational and philanthropic enterprise made possible by the munificence of Baltimore's merchant king, and for more than a quarter of a century thereafter he remained at the helm. If, he had told the trustees when he first met them, their purpose was "simply to establish another college, or to aim only at local benefits, the problem would not interest him; but if they would seize the opportunity to establish a university which should extend its influence far and wide throughout the land, it would be a privilege, as well as an honor, to be associated in the work." It was this idea that served as keystone to the structure which has since developed, as President Gilman records with justifiable pride, not into a German university,



D. C. GILMAN, LL.D.

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nor an English university, but an American university based upon and applied to the existing institutions of the country.

When he took hold, Johns Hopkins was merely in embryo. Capital there was in plenty, but buildings, apparatus, faculty, and students were still of the future. It was determined to postpone all questions of building, discipline, and degrees until a faculty had been selected, and the president at once started upon a quest for professors. How he found them, and how he was guided in his choice, form not the least suggestive episode in this really fascinating chapter of the history of higher education in the United States. Interesting, too, are his memories of these first colleagues and of the many noted men who came from abroad and from all parts of the country to stimulate interest in the university. Among the earlier visitors were Huxley, Lord Kelvin, Dean Stanley, Child, Lowell, Whitney, Freeman, and Cayley. Professor Royce was another guest, and of him President Gilman tells an anecdote worth quotation:

"I shall never forget a certain illustration of the narrow margin between the sublime and the ridiculous. Professor Royce, of Harvard College, came to repeat in Baltimore a very serious philosophical essay which he had read at Harvard. . . . I will not state his exact line of thought, but after he had been speaking for half an hour in a room that was crowded, and, I must add, not well ventilated, he paused, having left a solemn impression on the minds of his audience respecting a fundamental truth. As we were sitting there, silent, thoughtful, and expectant, a voice came from the middle of the hall, and one of the auditors said, with emphasis, 'Let us hear the other side of that question.' We looked around to discover the speaker, and those of us who were in front recognized a distinguished judge of the Federal Court. None of us could tell what was meant by this abrupt and judicial utterance. The interruption was brief and the lecture went on as it began. I had hardly reached home when a note came from the judge to this effect: 'I must apologize for that extraordinary interruption. The truth is that the room was warm, I had just dined, the lecture was serious, and I dropped asleep. When the lecturer ceased to speak, I suddenly awoke, and thinking I was on the bench, called out, "Let us hear the other side of that question."'"

In point of space the Johns Hopkins University recollections occupy a comparatively small part of the volume. The remainder is given over to historical and educational addresses, ranging in subject from "The Relations of Yale to Science and Letters" and "The Dawn of a University in the Western Reserve" to "Books and Politics" and "Civil-service Reform." All are worth reading, for all sound high but practical ideals, and set forth in a direct way truths upon which too much stress can not be laid. The views expressed are those of a thoughtful, sane, and alert observer of men and the times, of an optimist who, without shutting his eyes to defects, preserves an unfailing faith, and of a teacher who realizes the lofty mission of education. Taken as a whole, President Gilman's book is notable alike as a history of the university with which he was so long connected, as a discussion of some vital questions of the day, and as a contribution to the story of American educational progress; and, as the New York *Mail* says, it makes throughout "for culture, for sweetness and light, for the advance of the citizen in all that is best for the individual and the commonwealth." The New York *Times Saturday Review's* opinion may well be added: "High ideals and practical methods, a strict standard for himself and others and unfailing kindness and tact, a firm grasp of general principles and patience in the mastery of facts in detail, untiring energy and sympathetic interest—these are the qualities with which the reader makes acquaintance."

SAMUEL M. GARDENHIRE.

ANOTHER AMATEUR DETECTIVE.

THE LONG ARM. By Samuel M. Gardenhire. Cloth, 345 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

ONE'S immediate thought, upon reading the first few pages of this collection of detective stories, is that Mr. Gardenhire, already favorably known as the author of "Lux Crucis" and "The Silence of Mrs. Harrold," has lapsed into servile imitation, and that LeDroit Conners and his broker foil are but copies of the immortal Sherlock Holmes and his friend, the fatuous Watson. But ere long the impression grows that here is a veritable creation, and before the book is finished one will be ready to vow that, if not half so fascinating as the great Sherlock, LeDroit Conners would be accounted by him no mean rival and on occasion might not come out second best should they clash wits. Like Conan Doyle's, Mr. Gardenhire's hero is a man of fads—his being to paint beautiful women and to read Poe and French novels; and, like him, is of a clean-cut, alert, forceful personality. But here resemblance ceases. LeDroit's methods betray nothing of the painstaking analysis, the careful calculation of facts and chances, by which the English sleuth fastened upon the trail of his quarry and pursued it to the death.

"It is a faculty with me," LeDroit tells his admiring associate, "almost to know the solution of a crime when the leading circumstances connected with it are revealed. I form my conclusion first, and, confident of its correctness, hunt for evidence to sustain it. I do this because I am never wrong. It is not magic, telepathy, nor any form of mental science; it is a moral consciousness of the meaning of related facts, impressed upon my mind with unerring certainty." And, on another occasion: "You say a gift developed; perhaps. Rather an instinct, as the faculty of scent to the blood-hound and the acute ear to the hare, an unfailing sight to the hawk and a sense of touch to the serpent. Deductive knowledge depends on reason, but inspiration is an exalted—no, perhaps I should say an acute sense of something else. The beasts, unclothed except by nature and unfed except by season and conquest, must make existence out of an absolute impression of certainty that is neither analytical nor deductive. I fear I am in that category, my dear fellow. I know things because I know them—that is, some things."

All this sounds very fanciful, and it is fanciful. But when one comes to the knowledge of LeDroit Conners's strange origin and the tragic circumstances surrounding his birth, the extravagant claims advanced by him lose much of their extravagance and become almost convincing. Even in Sherlock Holmes, it will be remembered, there was a touch of superhuman, and if the uncanny did not bulk in Conners's composition he would surely be less attractive, if no less successful in his adventurings into the unknown. These adventurings, as here recorded, are eight in number, and of the variety that gives spice to all properly arranged collections of detective yarns. From the standpoint of interest little fault is to be found, altho two of the tales—"Signor Tommasso" and "The Corpus Delicti"—are manifestly below the level of the rest. In every instance the plot is ingenious and skilfully worked out, while the *dramatis personæ*, from Conners himself to the humblest fourth villain, reflect on Mr. Gardenhire's part an intimate knowledge of human nature. Altogether, the inevitable reappearance of this "detective by instinct" is to be awaited with interest.

Many of the critics are inclined to gibe at LeDroit's cock-sure methods, but the majority accord highpraise to the tales in which he figures. Mr. Gardenhire, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, "does very well" with his amateur detective. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* deems the hero "a winning young man in every sense of the word," and adds that "all the stories are good." "Dramatic and warranted to hold the attention" is the verdict of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, while the Boston *Transcript* enthusiastically declares that the tales are "in many ways as entertaining and as ingenious as anything written by Conan Doyle." The Hartford *Times*, however, questions whether the book is "an honest effort" in the Sherlock Holmes field, or a satire; and the New York *Tribune* is left with the impression that "Mr. Gardenhire has worked his literary claim down to bedrock—and included a little of the rock."

SHORT NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

IT will never do to approach Ernest Thompson Seton's new book of "Animal Heroes" (Scribners, $2.00) in a critical mood—in, as it were, a John Burroughs mood. For once you begin to question the reasonableness of the cat, the wolf, the lynx, the jack-rabbit, and the others of Mr. Seton's latest collection of intellectual animals, the charm is broken and the tales told become almost tedious. Read with a mind closed to doubt, however, they are hugely entertaining and no better book could be asked for an evening's diversion.

"THE Spirit of the Pines" (Houghton, $1.00) is the title Miss Margaret Morse has given to a little tale of a strength far in excess of its outward seeming. To a New-England pine forest she sends a man and a maid, the man of splendid intellect and masterful will but racked by the inroads of consumption; the maid, broken in health and spirit by a sudden bereavement. They meet, enter into a vivacious and inspiring correspondence, and fall in love. But duty holds her to the East, ill-health sends him to the West, and so—they part. It is, to put it briefly, the story of love and renunciation that Miss Morse tells, with a beauty of sentiment and language that stamps her work one of the daintiest products born of imagination in many a day.

FERGUS HUME'S "The Opal Serpent" (Dillingham, $1.25) is, like most of Mr. Hume's stories, concerned with the unraveling of a particularly atrocious crime. With his lips pinned by a serpent-like brooch of opals and diamonds, an old bookseller and pawnbroker is, in the presence of his daughter, strangled to death by an unseen hand; and, as it presently develops, is himself in some way concerned with a similar tragedy enacted twenty years before. The task of clearing away the mysteries involved falls to the lot of a detective who, for fictional detectives, is a singularly human creation, endowed neither with miraculous powers of intuition nor with supernormal analytical ability. Of course, there is a love story, and equally of course a host of characters to puzzle the eager reader, who will hardly be likely to arrive at the proper solution until Mr. Hume reveals it.

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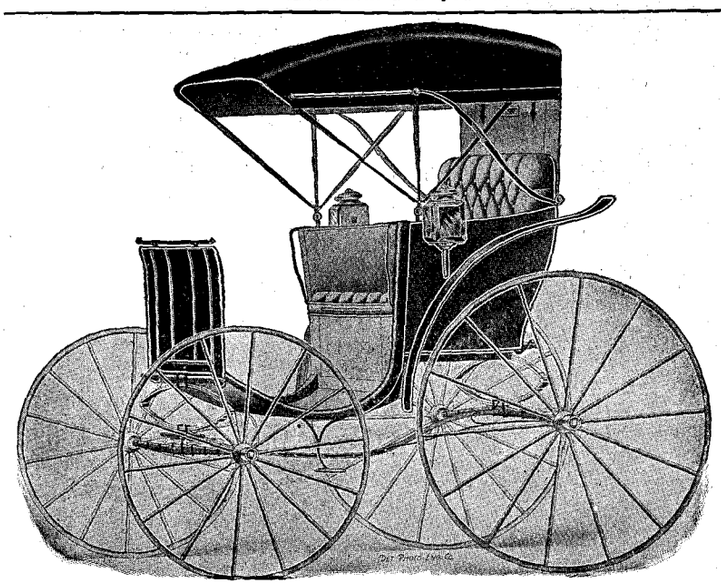

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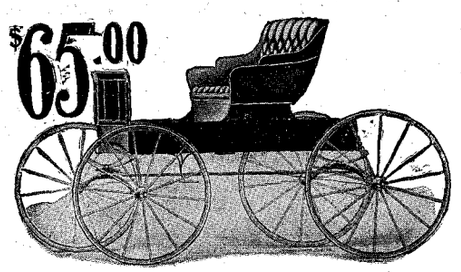

No. 459. Auto. Seat "Bike" Wagon.

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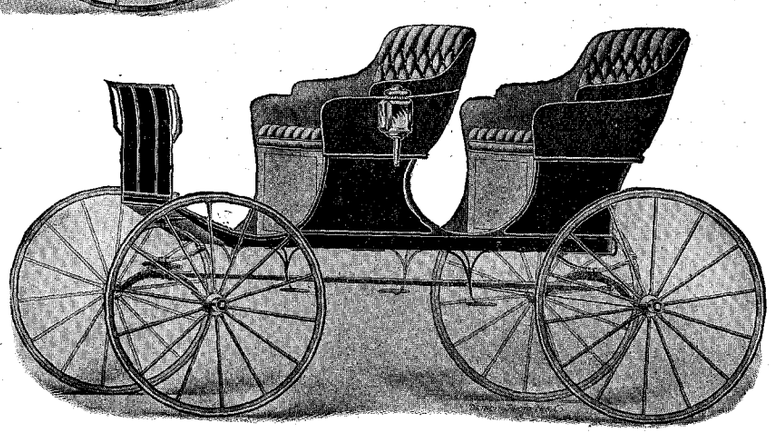

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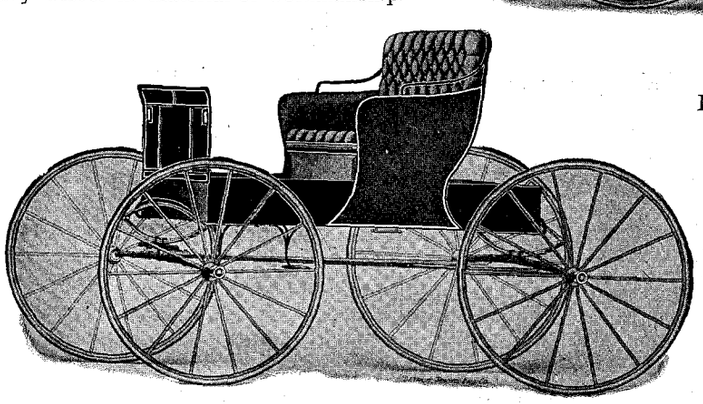
High wheels and steel tire - - 81.50



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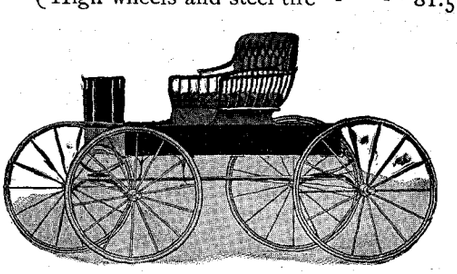
This number will speak for itself. Price, with 7-8 in. solid rubber tire, $72.50.



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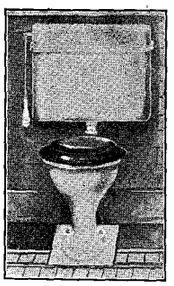

is exemplified in the SY-CLO Closet, the construction and action of which ends at once all the subtle dangers of disease-raising from improper cleansing; the escape of sewer gas; the absorption of poison by the material of which common closets are made (iron for instance); and the gradual discoloration of those interior parts which furnish a prolific breeding-ground for millions of death-dealing bacilli.

The action of the SY-CLO is two-fold. Besides the copious flush of water, there is an irresistible syphonic action, which, like a powerful pump, literally **pulls** the contents through the outlet channel, cleansing, scouring, polishing as it goes, leaving the INSIDE of the pipe as clean and smooth as a china bowl. And this is a truism because the SY-CLO is solidly constructed of china —*pure white china*—without joint or break or rough place inside or out to furnish lodgment for dirt or disease germs.

Examine your closet; if it is made of enameled iron or has just an ordinary flush, discard it at the first opportunity for a SY-CLO. *Your doctor pays the bill.* If you are building a house or buyiug one, insist on SY-CLO Closets with the trade mark name burned in the china. The fact that

SY-CLO

TRADE MARK

Closets cost but little more than other closets—that, with ordinary care, they will last as long as the house in which they are installed, leaves no further excuse for sewer sickness. Ask the plumber. A book on "Household Health" mailed free, if you send the name of your plumber.

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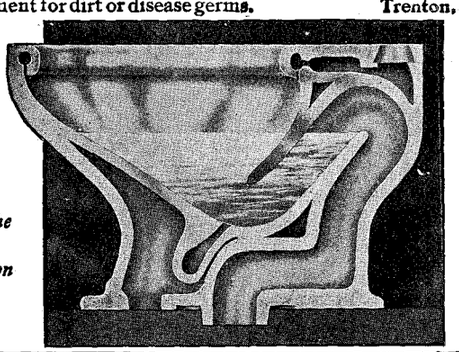

SY-CLO Closet cut in half showing the interior construction

Note the deep water seal, making the escape of gas impossible

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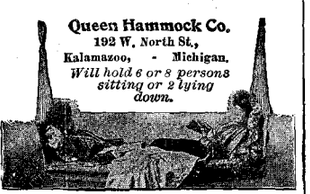

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192 W. North St.,
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Judith."—Grace Alexander. (The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

"Five Famous French Women."—Mrs. Henry Fawcett. (Cassell & Co., $2.00.)

"John Witherspoon."—David Walker Woods, Jr. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50 net.)

"Horse Shoe Robinson."—John P. Kennedy. (A. L. Burt Co.)

"Darnley: A Romance of the Times of Henry VIII."—C. P. R. James. (A. L. Burt Co.)

"The Legend of St. Juliana."—Translated by C. W. Kennedy. (Princeton University Library.)

"The True Andrew Jackson."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (J. B. Lippincott Co., $2.00 net.)

"A Handbook of Literary Criticism."—William Henry Sheran. (Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.)

"Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema."—Percy Cross Standing. (Cassell & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Henry Sidgwick."—Arthur Sidgwick and Eleanor Mildred Sidgwick. (The Macmillan Co., $4.00.)

"Lepers."—John Jackson. (Marshall Bros.)

"Dynamic Factors in Education."—M. V. O'Shea. (The Macmillan Co., $1.25 net.)

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Year "Language Readers."—Franklin T. Baker, George R. Carpenter, and Katharine B. Owen. (The Macmillan Co.)

"The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin." Albert Henry Smyth. (The Macmillan Co., $3.00 net.)

"Primer of Irrigation."—D. H. Anderson. (The D. H. Anderson Publishing Co.)

"Uncle William."—Jennette Lee. (The Century Co., $1.00.)

"German Verbs: Primitives and their Compounds."—Benno Kirschbaum. (Benno Kirschbaum, $1.50.)

"The Childhood of Jesus Christ."—Henry Van Dyke. (Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

"The College Man and the College Woman."—William DeWitt Hyde. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Clammer."—William John Hopkins. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"Studies in Modern German Literature."—Otto Heller. (Ginn & Co.)

"Maid of Athens."—Lafayette McLaws. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Prophet of Martinique."—Lydia Whitaker (J. S. Barcus Co.)

"C. A. Sainte-Beuve's Profils Anglais."—André Turquet. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00.)

"George Sand's La Mare au Diable."—Louis Cor niquet. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.00.)

"Everyday Luncheons."—Olive Green. (G. P Putnam's Sons, 90 cents net.)

"Saints in Society."—Margaret Baillie-Saunders. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Jesus."—W. Bousset. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Triumphs of Eugene Valmont."—Robert Barr. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"St. Paul the Man and His Work."—H. Weinel. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.)

"What a Young Boy Ought to Know."—Sylvanus Stall. (Vir Publishing Co., $1.00 net.)

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"Landscape Painting and Modern Dutch Artists." —E. B. Greenschields. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $2.00 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Good Earth.

By Charles G. D. Roberts

The smell of burning weeds
Upon the twilight air;
The poignant call of frogs
From meadows wet and bare;

A presence in the wood
And in my blood a stir,
In all the ardent earth
No failure or demur.

O Spring wind, sweet with love
And tender with desire,
Pour into veins of mine
Your pure impassioned fire!

O waters, running free
With full, exultant song,
Give me, for outworn dream,
Life that is clean and strong!

O good earth, warm with youth,
My childhood heart renew;
Make me elate, sincere,
Simple, and glad, as you!

O springing things of green,
O winging things of bloom,
O winging things of air,
Your lordship now resume!

—*From the Outlook* (New York).

The Old Lament.

By Ford Madox Hueffer.

What maketh lads so cruel be?
Amid the spume and wrack
They pass the door and sail the sea
And never more come back!

The gray, salt wind winds down the wave,
The galleon flouts the bay:
And cobles and coggers are raising their sails.
God keep 'ee, down on the quay!
With a hoist at thy tackle, a haul at thy blocks,
And a hail to thy hasting crew:
He'll take 'ee who gave 'ee thy goldilocks
Ere I pardon thine eyes o' blue.

Not once to ha' looked within my hood,
Nor guessed I quailed on the strand
Wi' thee in the boats! Thro' my pent-up door
I ha' kissed to thee my hand.
But they'll rive thy keel wi' their cannon shocks
And sink 'ee and all thy crew:
And they'll leave to the raven and cliff-homed fox
Thy kindly eyes o' blue.

What made 'ee pass my open door
Each breaking o' the day?
Why need 'ee take that self-same path
And never another way?

BACK TO NATURE

Natural Food for the Old Dame's Use.

"For 8 months Grape-Nuts was my almost sole food." writes a New York City woman.

"I had become a complete wreck, so to speak, had no appetite or relish for any kind of food, lost flesh, dreaded the simplest daily tasks and was dragging out a most wretched existence.

"The Grape-Nuts food took hold of me at once, renewing all the vigor of my nature, and my work became a pleasure to me instead of a hardship. This was 4 years ago, and this happy condition has remained, except when, at times, I have left off Grape-Nuts. Whenever I did so, Nature speedily brought me back to the health-giving diet—back to Grape-Nuts and the joy of renewed health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ostermoor Mattress $15.

for it is **built** of the soft, springy, *uniform* Ostermoor sheets—and **hand-laid** in the tick. This insures, now and forever, a perfect resting-surface, conducive to absolute relaxation, the most essential thing in sleep. Impossible with any mattress that is **stuffed.** Even an *expensive* hair mattress soon becomes saggy and bumpy. And think of sleeping over a decaying mass of animal matter, germ-laden and disease-breeding (*proof* of this point sent to doubters on request). Ostermoor sheets of downy softness are antiseptic and germ-proof—the tick may be removed and washed. Send for

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It contains 136 pages of vital importance to any one who values health and long life, and the restful sleep that insures both. Your name and address on a postal will do.

Try an Ostermoor for thirty nights free. If it fails to satisfy in any particular, we refund your money immediately and without question.

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Exclusive Ostermoor agencies everywhere—that is our aim; the highest grade merchant in every place. We were compelled to this move by the necessity of protecting the public against a deluge of worthless imitations. The Ostermoor dealer in your vicinity—be sure to ask *us* who he is—will show you a mattress with the *Ostermoor name and label.* That alone stands for mattress excellence the world over. *Be sure to look for our name and trade-mark sewn on the end.* Mattress shipped, express paid by us, same day check is received, if you order of us by mail.

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3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00

All 6 feet 3 inches long.
Express Charges Prepaid.
In two parts, 50 cents extra. Special sizes at special prices.

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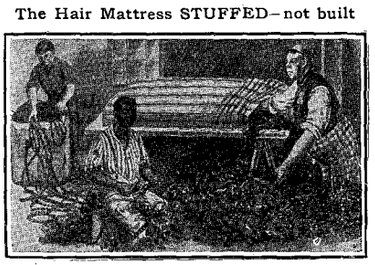

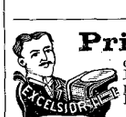

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KRELL AUTO-GRAND

The Ideal Piano For All Hands

TRAINED or UNTRAINED

Sweetest melody responds to the touch of the master hand upon the Krell Auto-Grand, while by the simple turn of a lever the novice is enabled to bring out the same magic notes of harmony.

Two Ways Are Better Than One

The Krell Auto-Grand is a piano of matchless grade, well fitted for the house beautiful. Its quality of tone cannot be surpassed and its charm as a perfect automatic instrument lies in its simplicity of construction.

Piano and player are built within one case and the mechanism is ideal. Finest materials and absence of complicated parts insure its durability. *An absolute guarantee for five years is given.* Operated by a wonderful battery of bellows, the player action is individual. *Every note has its own separate action,* and while the Krell Auto-Grand rarely needs attention, complete action for any note can be detached and re-adjusted within one minute.

Send to-day for Catalog O, and Special Offer of Terms that will appeal to you.

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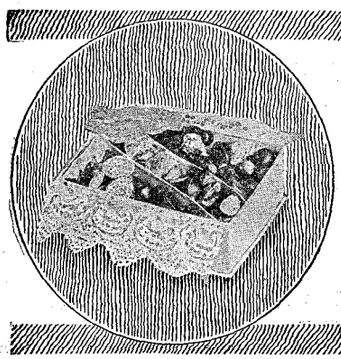

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For sale where the best is sold

Whitman's **Instantaneous Chocolate**
Made instantly with boiling milk.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
Established 1842

I'll find 'ee stretched on the grinding rocks
With a Frenchman's shot shot through
And the mermaid's weed from thy goldilocks
Across thine eyes o' blue.

What made 'ee, lad, so cruel be?
Beneath the spume and wrack
To pass the door and put to sea
And never once look back!

—*From London Saturday Review.*

On the Fells.

BY WILFRED WILSON GILSON.

The ragged heather-ridge is black
Against the sunset's frosty rose.
With rustling breath down syke and slack
The icy, eager north wind blows.

It shivers through my hair, and flicks
The blood into my tingling cheek;
And with adventurous urging pricks
My spirit that, in drowsy reek

Of glowing peats, had dreamed too long,
Crouched in the cozy inglenook,
Till life seemed vainer than the song
Sung by the kettle on the crook.

Till life seemed vainer than the puff
Of steam that perished in hot air—
A fretful fume—a vapor-stuff
Of fitful passion, cloudy care.

But as, once more, I watch the stars
Rekindling in the glistering west
Beyond the fell-top's naked scars,
Life rouses in me with new zest.

The immortal wakens in my blood
Beneath the north wind's bitter thresh;
And universal life at flood
Breaks through the bonds of bone and flesh.

—*From the Outlook* (London).

The Tower.

BY ELSA BARKER.

Your love is like a mighty tower to me
When I am weary and the world is dark.
From your high battlements my thoughts embark
Upon the tenuous wings of poetry,
Voyaging to the stars. Sovereign and free,
The interstellar dream's great hierarch
Marshals his legions round us, as a mark
In the encircling vast uncertainty.

Steadfast we stand together, you and I,
Untroubled by false visions, unafraid
Tho often menaced by the jagged blade
Of neighbor-lightning. Then, as clouds go by,
We watch the wraiths of old religions fade
Into the Faith that Love shall verify.

—*Metropolitan Magazine* (April).

Charity.

(*Founded on the French of M. Haraucourt.*)

BY E. V. LUCAS.

Because so bitter was the rain,
Saint Martin slashed his cloak in twain,
And gave the beggar half of it,
To shelter him and ease his pain.

But, being now himself ill clad,
The Saint's own case no less was sad,
So piteously cold the night;
Tho glad at heart he was, right glad.

Thus, singing on his way he passed,
While Satan, grim and overcast,
Vowing the Saint should rue his gift,
Released the cruel northern blast.

Away it sprang with shriek and roar,
And buffeted the Saint full sore;
Yet ne'er repented me a whit,
And Satan bade the deluge pour.

Huge hailstones fell in fierce attack,
And dealt Saint Martin many a thwack,
"My poor old head!" he, smiling, said,
Yet never wished his mantle back.

"He must, he shall," cried Satan, "know
Regret for such an act," and lo!

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E'en as he spake the world was dark
With fog and frost and whirling snow.

Saint Martin, struggling toward his goal,
Mused thoughfully: "Poor soul! poor soul!
What use to him was half a cloak?—
I should have given him the whole."

The cold grew terrible to bear,
The birds fell frozen in the air;
"Fall thou," said Satan, "on the ice,
Fall thou asleep, and perish there."

He fell, and slept, despite the storm,
And dreamed he saw the Christ-Child's form
Wrapped in the half the beggar took,
And seeing Him, was warm—so warm.

—*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*

Horologion.

BY LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

The frost may form apace,
The roses pine away:
Nomæa, if I see thy face,
Then is the summer day.

A word of thine, a breath,
And lo! my joy shall seem
To look far down where life and death
Stir like a forded stream;

Or else shall misery sound
And travel in that hour,
All utmost things in one shut round,
As a bee feels his flower.

How then should clocks avail,
And dials answer fair?
Till the last eve dance down the gale,
With no star in her hair,

O love, my solar chime!
O love, my wheel of night!
Be thy bright heart, not ashen Time,
My measure, law, and light.

—*From Scribner's* (April).

"COFFEE JAGS."

The Doctor Named Them Correctly.

Some one said "Coffee never hurts anyone." Enquire of your friends and note their experiences.

A Phila. woman says:

"During the last 2 or 3 years I became subject to what the doctor called 'coffee jags,' and felt like I have heard men say they feel who have drank too much rum. It nauseated me, and I felt as though there was nothing but coffee flowing through my veins.

"Coffee agreed well enough for a time, but for a number of years I have known that it was doing me great harm, but, like the rum toper, I thought I could not get along without it. It made me nervous, disordered my digestion, destroyed my sleep and brought on frequent and very distressing headaches.

"When I got what the doctor called a 'coffee jag' on, I would give up drinking it for a few days till my stomach regained a little strength, but I was always fretful and worried and nervous till I was able to resume the use of the drug.

"About a year ago I was persuaded to try Postum, but as I got it in restaurants it was nothing but a sloppy mess, sometimes cold, and always weak, and of course I didn't like it. Finally I prepared some myself, at home, following the directions carefully, and found it delicious. I persevered in its use, quitting the old coffee entirely, and feeling better and better each day, till I found at last, to my great joy, that my ailments had all disappeared and my longing for coffee had come to an end.

"I have heretofore suffered intensely from utter exhaustion, besides the other ailments and troubles, but this summer, using Postum, I have felt fine." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Restaurant cooks rarely prepare Postum Coffee properly. They do not let it boil long enough.

Special Easter Offer

Exclusively to Literary Digest Readers

30 Days on Trial!

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will welcome this very unusual opportunity to examine and play in their own homes one of the most sumptuous and fascinating music boxes made, a beautiful instrument and delightful entertainer in every home.

A $45 Mira Music Box

Sent on 30 Days' Trial for **$1** DOWN. To Literary Digest Readers

On several previous occasions we have offered to LITERARY DIGEST readers a special stock of our high grade music boxes. Each offer has quickly exhausted the stock, and the boxes have given the highest satisfaction. We now offer a special Easter Music Box, regular price $45, to any LITERARY DIGEST reader, $1.00 down, on 30 days' trial, while they last. The balance may be paid in easy monthly payments. We guarantee satisfaction. Order from us or our representatives. This is an ideal Easter Gift.

IN HANDSOME ART CABINET

A BEAUTIFUL mahogany piano-finish case, 18 inches long, 16 inches wide, 10 inches high, double veneered and beautifully figured.

A SPRING MOTOR, steel comb of 64 tongues, steel sheets, 12 inches in diameter with speed regulator, and Harp-Zither attachment.

EVERY box is made in Switzerland by the world's most skillful workmen, and of the best obtainable materials.

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A Genuine Jacot SWISS MIRA

MUSIC BOX

This splendid Box is sold by the Oldest Music Box House in the United States.
Awarded Gold Medal at the St. Louis Exposition

A FEW WORDS OF SUGGESTION

To Those Who Enjoy Choice Music Whether They Can Play or Not Play

Every music lover, whether able to play a musical instrument or not, may listen at any time to the sweetest tunes from this splendid little instrument. It reproduces the choicest selections with such *delicate expression*, such *rich harmony*, and such *perfect modulation* as to entertain and delight the most refined and critical tastes. It enables you to enjoy an almost unlimited variety of music; it is always ready to play for you; it never gets tired, it will last for years upon years, and it is far more inexpensive than many other musical instruments. Mira Music Boxes are used for home and public entertainments, for dancing, for singing, for cheering and soothing invalids, to amuse children in the nursery, developing their musical taste and training the ear with musical tones which are always true, as music boxes do not get out of tune. It is moreover a beautiful addition to the furnishings of the home.

A Few of the Superior Features of this Superior Box

SUPERIOR MOTOR The "Mira" Box consists of a handsomely bronzed bed-plate with spring motor of simple, strong and substantial construction, and one or more steel combs, the teeth of which are vibrated by a circular flat steel tune sheet, producing an unusually rich tone.

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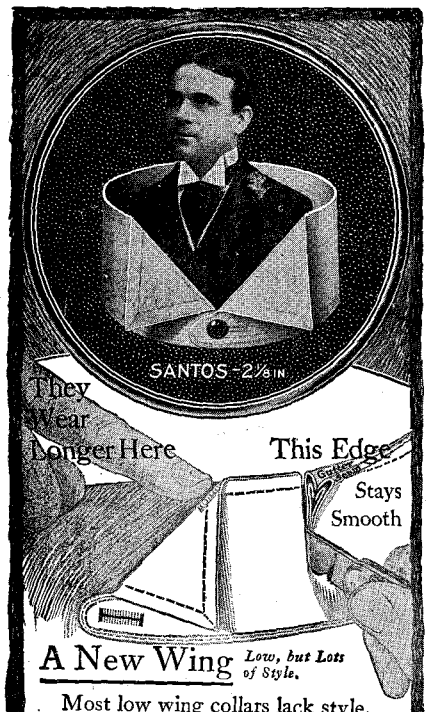

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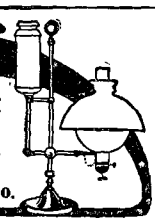

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Red Dawn.

By P. Halberton Sulham.

As from fair dreams a maid might wake, and sigh,
Fill'd with distaste for day, she knows not why,
All fretful, at her glass, fling back her hair,
And flush'd and beautiful, gaze brooding there;
So did I see the Maid of Morning rise,
Toss the cloud-tresses from half-angry eyes,
Fling back Night's coverings from her rosy knee,
And spring forth, glowing, on the gray North Sea.
Then wave, and sky, and little fisher-place,
Catch the effulgence of her flaming face,
That lights anew the beacon on the hill,
Gleams on the cliff-side village, sleeping still,
Shoots through the little storm-crack'd window-pane,
Flushing the toil-worn wife a girl again,
Halos her baby's hair, and, on her man,
Makes Rembrandt glories with his throat's rich tan;
While—crowning loveliness—the up-thrown spray
Falls like a shower of rose-leaves in the bay;
And, wheeling o'er it, the bright sea-bird shows
A flying flower, a wing'd enfranchised rose!

—*From Devices and Desires* (Johnson, London).

PERSONALS.

Millionaires as Art Buyers.—Russell Spaulding, secretary of the Art Collectors' League, describes the idea that all millionaires are fine judges of art as "a snare to the vanity" from which few of our rich men escape. Mr. Spaulding goes on to tell of the peculiar tastes the millionaire shows in his art purchases and how he is regularly swindled by art dealers everywhere. We quote his remarks in *The Sunday Magazine:*

"Come and see my Domenichino," said a millionaire, smiling the gratified smile of proud possession. I went to see his Domenichino, which he valued, from the price he had paid for it, at thirty thousand dollars. It was handsomely framed, but the frame was worth more than the picture. He showed me also a Corot, which he had purchased at a long price In turning it to look at the back I saw that the picture was fresh: not twelve months old. And Corot had been dead for twenty-five years!

A familiar figure in the European market, and a figure so frequently seen that a reference to it here can not be regarded as having any personal bearing, is the millionaire who, after some preliminary experience, resolves to abandon all dealers and trust to his own judgment in the future. He had found that negotiating, check-book in hand, for fine pictures, brings him into personal and pleasant contact with counts and countesses, marquises, and even dukes. Their friendliness is so marked, the friendships thus established are so sweetly cordial, that the social experience often is valued more highly even than the picture, and the narration of the story to his friends is a delight forever.

Some French dealers lay traps for such buyers. They have a string of counts, countesses, marquises, and even dukes, poor in pocket but well disciplined. A dealer of this class, having a picture which an established firm would sell readily for three thousand dollars, calls upon the countess, tells her that Mr. Smith of Smithville, "one who is rich beyond belief," is coming to Paris and that he desires to hang the picture in her gallery and bring Mr. Smith to see it. Mr. Smith takes tea with the countess, takes the picture at twenty-five thousand dollars, takes others while in the mood, and has a really charming time. He readily pays ten thousand for a picture which he might have bought through a trustworthy dealer for two thousand, or which the trustworthy dealer would have refused to sell to him for any consideration. All our millionaires are not of this class, however.

It is the new millionaires who suffer and who are caught by the tricks which exist in this as in all other trades. And the most familiar trick is "the great bargain." Such a thing as a great bargain in the form of a painting does not exist.

Our new millionaire, however, believes in the bargain. It offers a field for his business acumen, and makes such an excellent story to tell. A prominent iron merchant of Pennsylvania once declined to buy

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Mr. Howard Shordon, of Ft, Wayne, Ind., wrote us during the coldest weather of last winter as follows:

"Your Underfeed Furnace is certainly a wonder. I am heating my eight-room house at a cost of ten cents per day, and Mr. Volmer is doing the same with his. No dust, smoke or dirt, and no trouble to operate."

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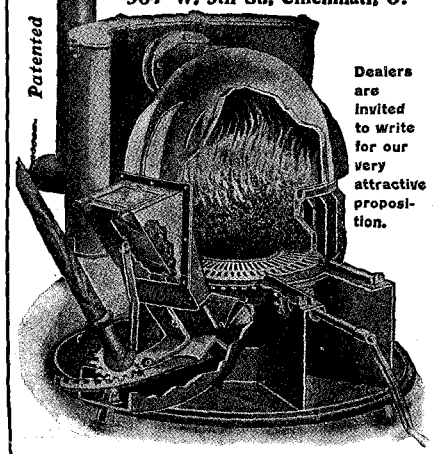

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a magnificent example of the Barbizon group for ten thousand dollars. The dealer refused to take less, and his house had an immense capital and an unblemished reputation for a century. An irresponsible ambulating dealer got wind of this, and within a few hours called upon the millionaire with a story of a picture by the same artist whose owner had paid thirty thousand for it, but was in financial distress, and would sell it for twenty-two thousand. It was a distinctly inferior picture as compared with the other, but the bargain-story worked. The millionaire bought it at twenty-two thousand, altho its actual outside value was seventy-five hundred dollars. At the worst, however, he had a good picture.

"The Oracle of the Sagebrush."—Mr. Sam Davis, Comptroller and Insurance Commissioner of Nevada, brought himself into almost national prominence recently by his vigorous and effective attacks upon certain officers of the New York Life Insurance Company. For many years, however, throughout his own State and along the entire Pacific Slope, he has enjoyed a reputation for genial good-fellowship and square dealing. Of the humorous side of his life the April *Success* publishes a number of entertaining anecdotes. In one of these, which we quote, the "immortal Sarah" figures as heroine:

When Sarah Bernhardt first passed through Nevada on her Western tour, the *Examiner*, of San Francisco, wired Davis to board the "divine Sarah's" train at Reno and escort her into California—also to get a good interview *en route*. Mr. Davis made himself so agreeable to the entire company that Bernhardt insisted that the "romantic *monsieur* of the press" be assigned by the *Examiner* to escort her through the mazes of Western life. Mr. Davis turned San Francisco upside down for her entertainment, and even arranged a number of attractions to show her a sample of Western activity under the stress of strong emotion. When the company left San Francisco, and farewells were being said, Bernhardt walked up to Davis, in the presence of the admiring throng, and kissed him on either cheek and on the lips.

"On the cheeks," she exclaimed, with a naïve toss of her head, "for the *Examiner* and the *Appeal;* on the lips for yourself."

Sam Davis, for the second time in his life, blushed, but recovered himself in time to remark that there were a lot more up-country papers that he represented, all of which would like to have him return to Nevada with similar tokens.

At another time, in settlement of a wager, he perpetrated a good-natured wholesale fraud upon the American people. He was confident that he could imitate the style of any prominent poet so successfully as to defy detection.

As a result he wrote "Binley and 46," to which he signed F. Bret Harte's name. The fake was put out in a publication known as *The Open Letter*. It described an engineer who took his train through a snowstorm in the Sierras, dying at his post.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the poem was copied. "Binley and 46" was given a full page in *Leslie's Weekly*, with a portrait of Bret Harte, and described as the "best short poem of the decade."

It was many years before Mr. Harte denied its authorship. The poem has since been incorporated in several books of popular recitations, notwithstanding Binley freezes to death beside a roaring locomotive furnace with one hundred and fifty pounds of steam up and two cords of wood within reach.

Logical, but Not Convincing.—The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* is responsible for the following story from Washington, which is illustrative of the amenities of Congressional life:

"Jadam," said Major McDowell, the clerk of the House of Representatives, to J. Adam Bede, of Minnesota, yesterday, "that was a fine speech you made to-day, a fine speech."

"Yes, I thought it was a pretty good speech," Mr. Bede assented, modestly.

"It was an extremely fine speech. It was logical and had wit in it, and was delivered with great

¶When the President of a Well-known Corporation found the carbon file-copy of an important letter so blurred in correcting that he couldn't prove whether he "*did*" or "*did not*" agree to do a certain thing—he declared in disgust: "Even the mussy, slow-going letter press is preferable to carbon-copy *inaccuracy!*" ¶It was just then that a "Y and E" man happened in. ¶"Let me put in a "Y and E" Letter Copier on thirty days' free trial"—he proposed. ¶The "Y and E" Copier came, and *it stayed!* And note this: It produced *facsimile* file-copies, infinitely *Clearer* and *60 per cent. Cheaper* than carbon copies, and in *half the time* required to insert second sheets, etc. ¶What we demonstrated to him, we want to show you! ¶May we not mail you "Y and E" Copier Catalog 333; Sample of Work; and Special Free Trial Offer?

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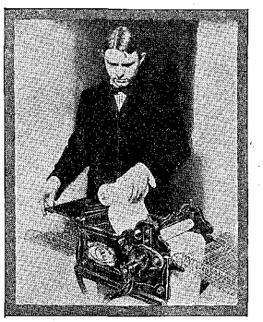

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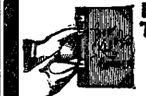

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declamatory effect. I listened to it with much pleasure."

"I am glad you liked it," chirruped Mr. Bede.

"Indeed I did," the Major continued, "and now, if it is betraying no confidence, I'd like to ask you a question."

"Why, my dear Major exclaimed Bede, "of course I shall be glad to do anything I can for you. Go ahead."

"Well, Jadam," and the Major put a fatherly hand on Bede's shoulder, "I wish you would tell me which side of the question you are really on."

A Black Statesman.—Ras Makonnen, who died in Abyssinia recently, was the commander-in-chief of Menelek's army. Tho a black man and supposedly ignorant of European refinement, the Ras proved to be a wise statesman and a bold and dangerous warrior. The Baltimore *Herald*, in relating these details, goes on to add:

When, in 1889, John, Ras of Tigre, fell in a battle with the dervishes of the Sudan, and Menelek became negus negusti in Abyssinia, Ras Makonnen became his right arm and other self. Menelek was schooled in war, and so was Makonnen. They were men of an age, with similar tastes and ideals. The negus negusti sat in the palace at Addis Abeba and wrangled with ambassadors. The Ras mounted his war steed and set out to make Abyssinia independent and safe and prosperous.

In 1889 the Italians, who had been establishing colonies on the Red Sea coast, claimed a protectorate over Abyssinia. Menelek and Makonnen entered objection to this and the Italians, for answer, landed troops and seized Kassala. Then Makonnen, the war chief, began to organize his army. The work was done quietly and slowly, but none the less admirably. Menelek sent to Europe for modern rifles and good ammunition. Makonnen taught the Abyssinians how to use them. March 1, 1896, the army of Italy and the army of Abyssinia met at Adowa. Next day the few Italians left in Abyssinia were in full flight toward the coast.

Later, in 1896, a treaty was signed, whereby the integrity of Menelek's empire was recognized, and since then it has made enormous strides in civilization. Railroads are under way; an efficient police has been organized, and trade is being fostered. Last fall Menelek sent an envoy to the United States, and now Uncle Sam is to send a consul to Addis Abeba. Abyssinia, once the most prosperous and progressive of African states, is about to resume its old position. Without calling upon a European Power to aid them, as the Khedive of Egypt had to do, Menelek and Makonnen lifted their country from the depths to the heights.

The one has been a wise and sagacious king. The other was a most faithful and admirable prime minister.

Eames and Caruso off the Stage.—A recent issue of the New York *Herald* contains some stories of a number of our operatic stars, showing them forth in their natural habiliments, free from the artificiality of the stage. A delightful bit of personality is given in the following extract:

Mme. Emma Eames had just made the confession, which came as a surprise, that she is superstitious.

"Do you know," said she, "that as much as I dislike the name of Emma—I admit that it is not poetic or pretty—I am so glad that it is my name?"

"Why?"

"Because there seems to be," continued the prima donna, "a certain musical fatality about the name of Emma. Possibly very few people have realized how many distinguished singers bear that name."

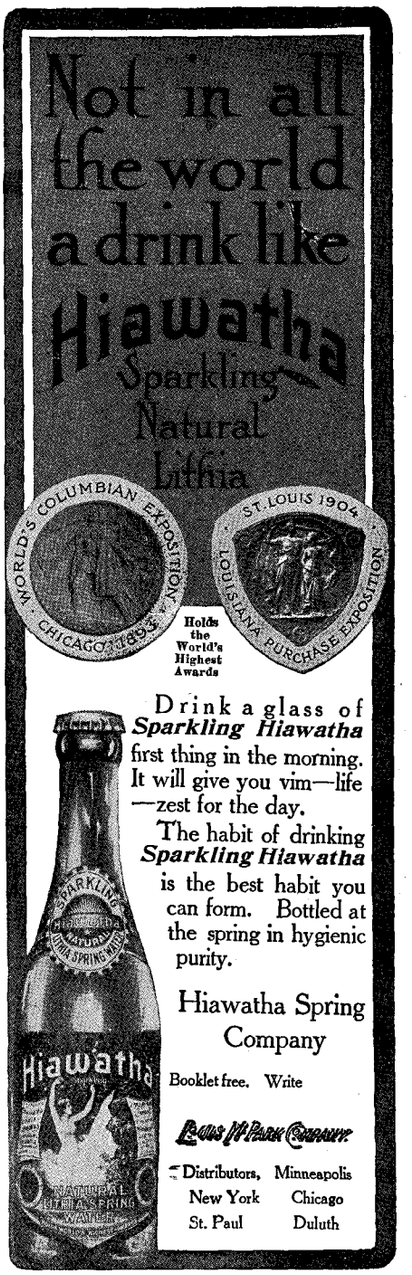
"Yes, of course; there is Emma Calvé."

"Oh, but that is not the list by any means. You must remember Emma Albani, Emma Thursby, Emma Abbott and at least a dozen others who bear the charming name of Emma. I am very glad indeed to be in their company."

Mr. Julian Story, who is the husband of Mme. Eames and a distinguished painter as well, interposed with the remark to the effect that the choosing of one's name was not a matter of foresight, but of accident.

"You may say that luck has something to do with the prima donna's success, but I think that education and the God-given voice are the real secret of it."

Mr. Caruso looked rather inquiringly at Mr. Story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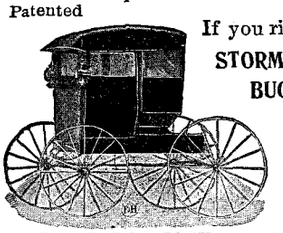

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and said: "It never occurred to me that my singing was luck, and it also never occurred to me that I had a God-given voice. I sing as best I can, and if the public likes it I am more than pleased."

"You should, then, be very well pleased with the reception and the praise you have received this evening?"

"I am. I love America, not alone because it brings dollars in my pocket, but because it has treated me so nicely in an artistic way. As you will observe, I now speak English quite well, or quite some, I think, is better. When I came here two years ago I could speak no English at all, and now just listen to me. Is it not good English that I speak? I, myself, think it is some of the best English that there is that I talk."

"Quite so," interrupted Mr. Burgstaller, "but long before I was Parsifal, long before I came to America, I could talk English as well as you talk English now."

"Very good, indeed," said Mr. Caruso, "but you must remember, sir, that you were possibly thinking of North America when you learned languages. At that time I was only thinking of South America. North America only came to me as an accident, as only a bit of luck."

A very large-sized "bit of luck" it might seem to those of us whose viewpoint is sufficiently commercial. Mr. Caruso is reported as having received upward of a hundred thousand dollars for his services during the season just closed at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

The Latest Thing in Standard Oil.—The arrival of John D. Rockefeller III. has been heralded throughout the country to a degree commensurate with the prominence of his distinguished ancestry. As the grandson of the Lakewood exile, the head of Standard Oil, and of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, the youngster could hardly escape the notice of the press. Most of the accounts of his arrival are written in a jocular style. The Detroit *News* publishes a cartoon bearing this legend of indifferent verse:

Ye puzzlers cheery, here is a query,
The answer to which is quite dim:
Was "Rocky the Third" conveyed to this world
Or was the world brought to him?

Many of the papers find in the action of Attorney-General Hadley of Missouri, material for humorous comment. In order to allow Mr. Rockefeller, the grandfather, to see and admire his youngest descendant, Mr. Hadley magnanimously recalled for a while the process-servers who have been trying to locate the oil magnate at his New Jersey retreat. In the following editorial the Baltimore *News* comments on the new-found freedom.

John D. Rockefeller can see the new baby, and hug it, moreover, when it is big enough to hug, and wonder whom it looks like, and as to what color its eyes are going to be, and whether it will have black hair or none at all, without fear of interference by the deputies. The majesty of the law trembles before the majesty of the cradle. John D. can go over from Lakewood and steal up the stairway of the big mansion on Fifty-fourth street and hear the baby coo, when it is big enough to coo, and ask the nurse all sorts of questions without being the worse for it. Oil wells, tank cars, railroad lines and coupons fade into the background before the royal smile of the infantile monarch.

Old John D.'s heart has been heavy and sore these many months. Subpœna-servers have haunted his habitations and dogged his footsteps; camera fiends have stuck to his trail and lain in wait for his expected emergence; the yellow journalist and the bilious journalist have harried him and sought by every artifice to trap him, to trip him, and to make him ridiculous; the cartoonist has discharged broadsides from his bristling inclosures. In short, the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune have drifted about the head of old John D. in clouds. At Lakewood he has wondered whether, after all, life was worth living, and has burned the candle at both ends trying to evade the relentless process-men and the assiduous reporters.

But before Rockefeller III. the persecutors and slanderers and those who have despitefully used poor old JohnD. have scattered like chaff before the wind. They have turned their attention to the baby, and are writing about it and cartooning it, and Lakewood knows them no more. If the hand that rocks the

If you patronize a barber, remember that the Pompeian sign in a barber shop is proof that you can get a real massage there—a hand-massage with Pompeian Massage Cream.

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in the house in either case. After the day's work or sport, nothing is more refreshing than a good facial massage. Those whose occupation or sports expose their hands and faces to accumulation of dust and grime, find Pompeian Massage Cream the only thing that will entirely remove the soil from the skin. It removes the pore-dirt that soap cannot reach—and, increases the blood circulation, relaxes the muscles and makes the flesh firm and the complexion clear.

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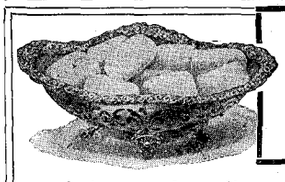

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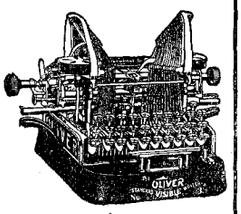

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cradle rules the world, the cradle itself is the shrine of countless millions. Trusts, monopolies, rebates, campaign contributions, unjust exactions and the crime of wealth—all are forgotten by everybody since John D.'s baby came to town. For the moment the blue, the yellow, and all other journalists are willing to let bygones be bygones in the common homage to the diminutive tyrant who cares less for billions than for his dinner. Humanity—very human, like the magnanimous General Hadley—rests content to let John D. alone.

The New York *Globe* congratulates the legion of iniquity-hunting journalists upon having a new subject whereon to vent their spite. "The public is getting tired," it states, "of paying out money to read about the villainy of the same 'money-power villains' over and over again."

The new baby, being absolutely fresh and untouched material, is nothing less than a godsend to these faithful saviors of the poor. As was to have been expected, the knights of this modern round table were not slow in perceiving the possibilities of the new human gold mine, and had probably been sharpening their pens for some weeks before the actual arrival of John III.

The only really sad and discouraging thing about the new member of the system is that as yet he hasn't done anything which can, even not fairly, be construed as wicked and plutocratic. But he will, never fear, say these cheerful knights. He's born to prey on the hundreds of thousands of other babies in the world. He'll be worth a hundred thousand million billion dollars before he's twenty-one. Think of that, ye slaves of the money power!

Senex and Senator.—According to the Boston *Herald*, there are now ten men in the upper house at Washington who have passed the age of three score years and ten and continue with unabated energy their labors in the public service. The oldest of these is Senator Pettus of Alabama, whose term expires in 1909. Although now in his eighty-sixth year, Mr. Pettus has signified his intention to offer himself as a candidate for re-election in that year. Mr. Julian Hawthorne, in the New York *American*, describes a recent appearance of this venerable man upon the floor of the Senate. At the time he wished to speak a fellow-member had the floor.

"Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Alabama?" the chair wished to know, and the former professed a chronic pleasure in so doing, but Pettus had not waited for permission. He had the privileges of the oldest man in Congress, and he stood upon them. Most of the men on the floor might have been his children. When he was born Webster and Clay were boys. Florida was not yet a part of the United States, the Mexican war was unthought of, the war of 1812 was but a thing of yesterday. He was a mature man of 40 when the struggle between the North and South began, in which he marched and fought on the side of the Lost Cause. Modern civilization may be said to have come into existence since he was a youth. The world which surrounded him was not the same world which he had known in his prime; he was like a visitor from an elder planet, and yet there he stood, visible and palpable before us, and his heavy voice rumbled like ancient thunder in our ears, the echoes of a greatness that had been forgotten.

There he stood, a veritable portent, a giant of the prime between whose toes forests had grown up, on whose shoulders hung the dust of ages. His huge and massive countenance resembled the lineaments of antique Confucius, bronzed with time, but built with bones of iron, wintry and worn, but unyielding to years. Under his heavy brows glowed dimly forth eyes that had looked upon things which we read of in ancient history. . . . Pettus sat down; the atmosphere of a vanished epoch expired like a dream that is past, and was succeeded by the crude air of our modernity; we stirred and looked oddly at one another, like the courtiers in Tennyson's "Sleeping Beauty," after their pause of a century.

If Mr. Hawthorne had taken the time to verify the ages of Clay and Webster he might have discovered

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that at the time of Mr. Pettus's birth Clay was a "boy" of forty-four years and Webster a child of thirty-nine.

The *Saturday Evening Post* contributes this:

There is an ever-living story about every man worth while. Sometimes there are several, but there is always one.

The Pettus story is this: When ex-Senator Pugh was a candidate for reelection to the Senate in 1896 he went to Alabama and held court as the boss. He thought he was in control. Pettus, then, as for many years, practising law in Selma, approached Pugh and asked for his indorsement for a judgeship.

"Pshaw!" said Pugh arrogantly, "you are entirely too old to be a judge."

Pettus looked at Pugh for a minute. "Well, by gum," he said, "I'm not too old to be a Senator."

He wasn't. He went into the canvass and whipped Pugh, and he has been a Senator ever since.

Leader of the Mutual Fight.—Stuyvesant Fish, who has lately come before the people as leader of the first independent movement to reform one of the largest of the insurance companies from the inside, is sketched in an interesting manner in the New York *Evening Post*. Here is an incident that tells the sort of a man he is:

They say that when Stuyvesant Fish starts to do anything, he is sure to do it well, whether it be in railroading or in some new line. There is a story about him that illustrates his adaptability, and tho the undertaking in this instance was a trifling one, it furnished an index to his character.

Not many years ago, through no fault of his own, he was taxed with the duty of administering an estate a little distance north of New York. In the course of time certain personal properties had to be sold, and included among them were the contents of an old blacksmithing shop on the estate. After causing the sale to be advertised, Mr. Fish journeyed to the scene on the appointed day. A crowd of farmers had gathered around the building.

"Where's the auctioneer?" some one asked.

"Here I am," responded the railroad president.

Jumping on a wagon, he proceeded to sell tools, scrap iron, bellows, and a couple of dilapidated vehicles. As he explained afterwards, the profits to be realized did not justify hiring a regular auctioneer. He was acting as trustee, and he wanted to get all he could for those in whose behalf he was managing the estate. Incidentally it may be mentioned that he was such an eloquent auctioneer that he got top prices for everything, and to this day the buyers are recalling his silver-tongued "Going, going, gone!"

Mr. Fish, tho president of the Illinois Central Railroad, holds the vice-presidency of the National Park Bank of New York and the presidency of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, as well as of the Omaha Bridge and Terminal Railroad Company. He is a trustee of the American Surety Company and the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a director of the Colonial Sugars Company, Nicaragua Company, Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, and Railroad Securities Company.

Mr. Baer and the Barons.—It is seldom that the public is favored with an unprejudiced view of the personality of men prominent in "current events." The New York *Evening Post* gives a somewhat eulogistic account of the life of George F. Baer. To many who have formed their estimate of the anthracite chief from the newspaper stories, one incident may be interesting as illustrative of the misconceptions which are liable to be produced from exaggerated facts or too ambitous fiction. After a brief account of Mr. Baer's attitude toward the situation in the coal districts, his dominance of the railroad interests, and some of the conferences which he holds with the heads of the "anthracite roads," the writer continues:

A story concerning his Tuesday luncheons in New

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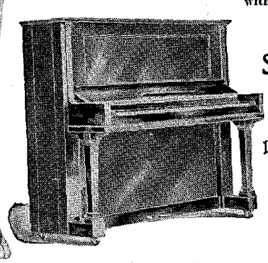

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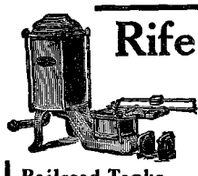

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Linen Mesh is flexible but does not hug the form nor "pack" and mat;" nor does it get perspiration soaked and make you feel "sticky" and uncomfortable by encasing you in clammy dampness.

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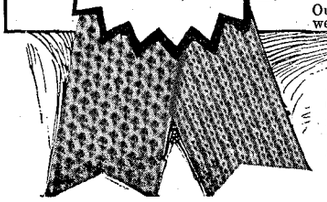

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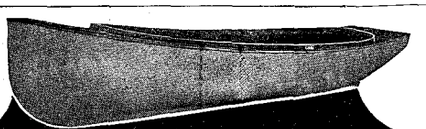

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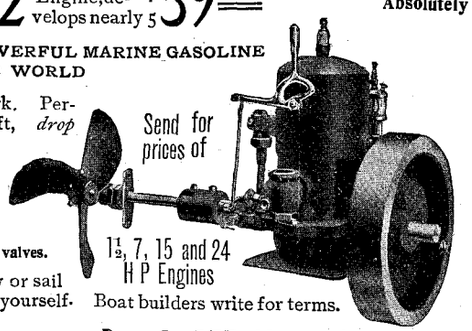

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York indicates that his habits are temperate in the extreme. Not long ago a sensational newspaper published what purported to be an account of the midday gatherings of the "coal presidents." The menu was represented as elaborate. Champagne was reported as "flowing like water." The dishes were of the finest china, it was added, and five waiters in gilded livery stood ready to do the bidding of the "barons." When the write-up was shown to one of Mr. Baer's associates, he laughed uproariously.

"And they write that about Baer's lunches, do they?" he asked. "Well, it's wonderful how such a yarn is concocted. The fact is that Baer is the only man who really eats those luncheons. The rest of the conferees go there because he tells them to go. They can't eat the stuff he provides, being less Spartan in their daily habits than he. Why, he doesn't stand for a drink stronger than water, and the food is about on a par with what one gets at a cheap table-d'hôte dinner in the neighborhood of Sixth Avenue."

The Romance of Charles M. Alexander.—Almost from the cradle, the life of Charles M. Alexander, the associate of Dr. R. A. Torrey in the revivals now being held in Philadelphia, has been singularly romantic, according to a writer in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston). Mr. Alexander's father was a musical conductor, famous in the district around their humble Tennessee home, and one of his earliest memories is of hearing his mother singing gospel hymns as she went about her household duties. He tells of a score of things in his life that have come almost directly in answer to prayer, but the most interesting incident he relates is how his wife came to him in this providential way. She was Miss Helen Cadbury, daughter of the late Richard Cadbury, the famous philanthropist and cocoa manufacturer of Birmingham, England, and Mr. Alexander became engaged to her while Mr. Torrey and he were conducting revival meetings in that city. The details of this romance are thus given in Mr. Alexander's own words:

"It is true that for years I had longed for a wife who would be in perfect sympathy with me in my work—a woman who could go into all kinds of society, and who would love the poor, the drunkard, and those who were away down in sin; a soul-winner and a real help-mate in my work.

"I had always rather reserved the right in my mind to choose my own wife, tho of course I wanted the Lord as a sort of second partner. I had decided that she must have this and that and the other qualities of mind and heart, but I was never able to find one who combined all the desired qualifications.

"Finally, during the Christmas season of 1903, which I was spending alone in London far away from my own family, feeling rather lonesome, I began to ponder over my life.

"I fell upon my knees, and reconsecrated myself to God. I told the Lord I would leave the whole thing entirely in his hands. I wanted him to choose my wife, and trusted He would give me the one who would most help me to glorify him.

"I never dreamt it would be done so quickly, and never thought of Birmingham as the place where I should find my wife.

"A few days after—in January, 1904—we began a campaign in that great city. One afternoon, as I got up to conduct the singing in Bingley Hall, I noticed a young lady sitting in one of the platform seats; and immediately a feeling came over me that there was the answer to my prayer.

"I did not know who she was, but I observed her closely, and grew to love her, for I saw that she was seeking the salvation of souls. I noticed that in the after-meetings she usually went down to the back of the hall, and was not afraid to stay late and work long and earnestly, sometimes with the most wretched-looking and poorly clad women and girls.

"The more I saw of her, the more I was convinced that, so far as I was concerned, she was my choice, tho I was still asking the Lord earnestly to take everything into his hands. Later I learned that all the time she had been drawn to me, altho she did

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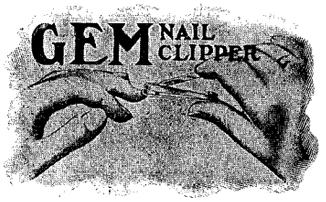

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not show it in any of her actions, and she had not spoken of it to any one.

"I had noticed a silver-haired lady with her (evidently her mother), and one day early in the campaign this lady gave me an invitation to spend my rest-day at her home.

"I accepted, and after she had gone I turned to some one and asked who the lady was. 'Why, that is Mrs. Richard Cadbury,' I was told. This was a surprise, as I had already met some of her relations, and had visited their home.

"It was not until the last rest-day of the campaign that I, with several others of the mission workers, was entertained at Ufculme, the Cadburys' home. Strangely enough, and quite unknown to each other until afterward, my future wife and I were praying earnestly that same Friday night for the Lord's guidance in this great matter. Each of us had a hard battle to fight with our own self-will, but each finally surrendered to the Lord, to have or not to have as he should will.

"It was not until two days after the revival campaign had closed that I spoke a word to Miss Cadbury about it, and then—why, it was all settled in a few moments. We were on our knees almost as soon as I had spoken to her, thanking the Lord for bringing us together and for the wonderful joy, which we took as a gift direct from him."

Another Indicted Congressman.—Edmund Spencer Blackburn, styled "the Handsomest Man in Congress" and a social lion in the most exclusive circles of the national capital, was indicted on February 21 by a Federal grand jury in North Carolina for "grafting." The Detroit *Journal* describes the case:

Representative Blackburn is serving his second term as Congressman from the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina. The charge against him is that of practising before various departments of the United States Government and accepting fees for his services after his election to the House of Representatives. The indictments allege that Blackburn appeared before the Treasury Department and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as attorney for A. Dinking and P. A. Davis and secured a compromise in the case of each. The men were charged with violating the laws governing the making of whisky in the Fifth District of North Carolina. It is alleged that the handsome Congressman received fees of $100 from one and $500 from the other. Mr. Blackburn denies the charges "in toto."

The "Joe Bailey of the House" began his public career as reading clerk in the North Carolina Senate. He was later a member of the State House of Representatives and afterwards as United States attorney for the western district of his State. He is a trustee of the University of North Carolina and takes an active part in educational matters in his home community.

Platt's Little Bag of Dollars.—The stepdaughter of Senator Platt, of New York, was married recently and in honor of the occasion the Senator decided to give her, as one of his presents, a thousand dollars in gold. The *Saturday Evening Post* says:

He asked his secretary to go to the Treasury and get a thousand dollars, newly minted and never used. The gold was obtained and placed in a bag, tied with a ribbon and sent to the Capitol.

The Senator was in his seat when the gold arrived. It was sent in to him by a page. He examined the bag, tossed it back and forth in his hands a few moments, and then let it drop to the floor, thinking to pick it up at once.

Something interrupted him, he forgot all about it and went to his apartment. A few moments after Mr. Platt left, his secretary found the gold and put it in the safe in the Senator's committee-room. He knew the Senator would ask about it sooner or later.

Next morning at four o'clock the secretary's telephone bell rang. He got up sleepily and answered the call.

"Hello!" came over the wire. "Is that you, Howe? Well, I wish you would go up to the Senate chamber right away and see if you can find that thousand dollars in gold. I dropped it up there and forgot all about it."

Howe told him he had it in the committee safe.

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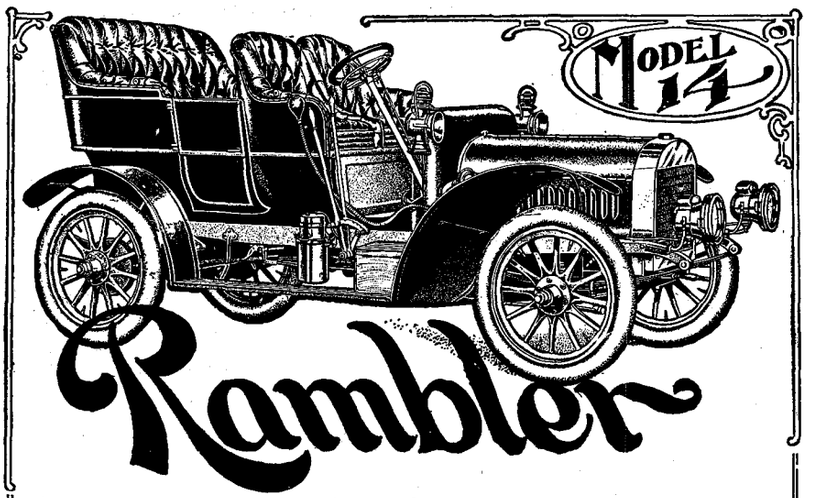

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"I am glad of it," said the Senator. "It might have kept me awake a few minutes thinking about it."

Concerning Adroitness.—Senator Beveridge, in conversation with a group of young disciples, desired to illustrate the quality of adroitness. As quoted in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, he said:

"By means of adroitness, a young equerry of the Calif Caid sprang in one bound to the important post of keeper of the privy purse.

"The Calif sat on a divan, drinking coffee and smoking a narghile, and his courtiers surrounded him.

"Suddenly, with a queer frown, he said:

"'Whom do you regard as the greater man, my father or me?'

"The vizier, the cadi, and the white-bearded councillors were silent, puzzled, unable to think of an answer that would not imperil their places, and even their heads.

"But the adroit young equerry stepped easily into the breach.

"'What was the question, sire?' he asked.

"'Which is the greater man, my father or I?' repeated the Calif.

"'Your father, sire,' the equerry answered; 'for tho you are your father's equal in all other respects, he is your superior in this—he had a greater son than any you have.'"

VALUE OF FATTY FOODS.

That there is a remarkable misapprehension among many intelligent people regarding the food value of fats and oils is asserted by the writer of an article in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York). The fatty parts of beefsteak or of bacon are often trimmed off because they are considered less nutritious and less wholesome than the red meat. According to a recent investigation of the Maine State Board of Health, altho the muscle or red meat is a valuable source of proteid, the excessive consumption of proteids invites various diseases which figure very prominently in the causes of death, while fats and oils increase our resistance against cold and some of the causes of disease. The writer goes on to say:

"The health of many so-called scrofulous children would be improved by teaching them to eat more fat. Fats in abundance constitute a very essential part of the dietary of the tuberculous patient. A larger proportion of the fatty elements of foods would go a long way in adding to the robustness of many persons and saving them from the subsequent development of tuberculosis.

"As a variety of fruits and vegetables tends to healthfulness, so there is reason to believe that the digestive system is enabled to get more good from a variety of fats and oils than from one. In reasonable quantities all are good—the fat part of beef, mutton, and pork, butter, cream, olive oil, etc. Particularly through our cold season the increase in the fatty elements of our dietary is rational. This is the dictate of science and of experience. Too much proteid often shortens life. More of fats and oils would add to health and length of life of many persons."

Further facts bearing on the subject are quoted from a bulletin just issued by the Minnesota Agricultural Station, which confirms what was already known as to the high food value and digestibility of bacon. This bulletin says:

"Lean bacon has a unique value in the dietary. It furnishes as much digestible protein as other meats and nearly twice as much fat, making the total nutrients and available energy derived from bacon much larger than from other meats. Bacon fat is easily digested, and when combined with other foods it appears to exert a favorable mechanical action upon digestion.

"Over 96 per cent. of the bacon fat was digested and absorbed by the body. Lean bacon contains as much protein and about twice as much digestible fat as other meats, making it at the same and even at a higher price per pound a cheaper food than other meats."

The writer notes in conclusion one other fact previously brought out in the work of this same station,

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namely, that the fats increase the digestibility of other foods. For instance, fat meat baked with beans makes the beans more digestible than without the fat.

THE REVIVAL OF WOODEN PAVEMENT.

Wood pavements, which have been common in Europe for several decades, but which were abandoned a generation ago in this country, after considerable unsuccessful experiment, are again coming into use, under happier auspices. In the old American pavements, we are told in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York), the wooden blocks were laid on a plank foundation, with tar or paving cement between the joints. As they were not made waterproof or treated to prevent decay, they either swelled and caused the pavement to buckle, or else the wood broomed off at the edges and became soft and uneven. Under these circumstances the cobble-stones, which took the place of these pavements, were regarded as an improvement. The writer goes on:

"The modern wood pavement is entirely different. The creoresinated blocks, . . . which are now being laid in New York, are thoroughly impregnated with a mixture of creosote and resin, . . . and nothing but heart long-leaf pine is employed. The specification provides that 'after treatment, the blocks shall show such waterproof qualities that after being dried in the oven at a temperature of 100° for a period of twenty-four hours, weighed, and then immersed in clear water for a period of twenty hours and weighed, the gain in weight shall not be greater than three per cent. This is regarded as demonstrating the value of the resin in the mixture, its purpose being to keep water out of the block and prevent the washing out of the preservative, creosote.

"The foundation of the wooden pavement calls for four and one-half inches of Portland-cement concrete, over which is spread a half-inch bed of cement mortar, struck to a true surface exactly parallel to the finished surface of the pavement.

"Wood blocks, usually eight inches long by four inches wide and three and one-half inches deep, are bedded in this cement with the grain vertical. Sand is then brushed over the street and left for a few days to be ground into the surface of the blocks by traffic, also filling up the joints. Treated in this way, the blocks offer much resistance to the effects of traffic, the wear upon the end grain of the wood being trifling as compared with what happens to flat-laid timber."

The first street in this country to be paved in this way, we are told, was Tremont Street, Boston, in the year 1900. Since 1902 measurements show a depression of only about one-eighth of an inch, most of which, it is claimed, is due to compression, and not to wear. The advocates of the new wood pavement believe that it excels in durability, sanitary and antiseptic qualities, the facility with which it can be cleaned and repaired, its non-slipping surface, and its relative freedom from noise. The writer concludes:

"Vehicles pass over this smooth surface without any rattle or bang; blows from horses' hoofs, instead of making a sharp metallic sound, cause only dull hollow thuds as on a dirt road. In fact, the silence of this pavement is among the leading claims made in its behalf. Broadway, New York city, is now to be laid with it from the Battery to Vesey Street, a length of 2,870 feet."

HOW TO KEEP SPIDERS' WEBS.

A collection of spiders' webs has been hitherto an impossibility, owing to the difficulty of preserving these delicate structures. So fine are the threads that until recently it was even found impossible to photograph them. This, as we have recently told in these columns, has now been done by spraying them so that the threads become covered with minute drops. A similar method, we are informed by Frank E. Lutz, of the Cold Harbor Experiment Station, may be successfully used for so preparing the webs themselves that they can be easily and permanently preserved for future study or display. Mr. Lutz writes thus to *Science* (New York, March 9):

"The web to be preserved is sprayed with artist's shellac from an atomizer, in much the same way that crayon drawings are fixed, and immediately a clean glass plate is pressed against it, carefully breaking, at the same time, the supporting strands so that the web, which will stick to the glass, is freed from its

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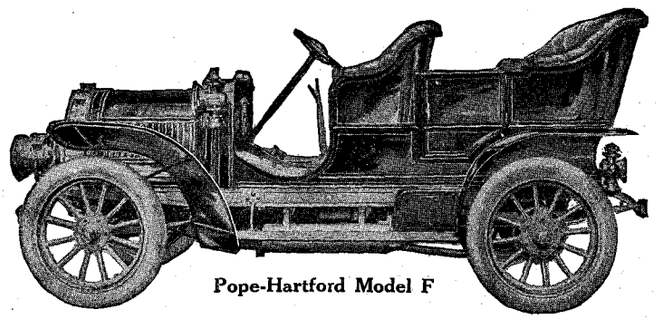

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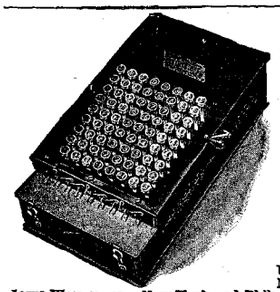

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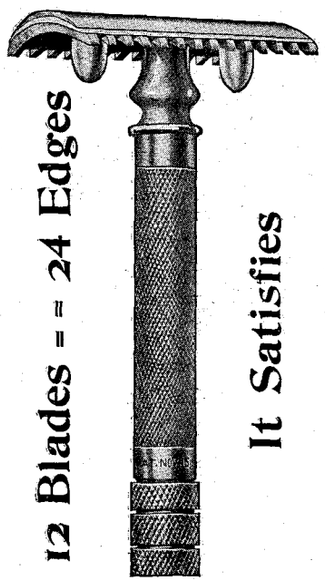

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former surroundings. Since every strand of the web is covered with minute droplets of shellac, they are rendered plainly visible and, furthermore, they adhere very tightly to the glass. In a short time the shellac will thoroughly dry, and the plates holding the webs can be filed away in a cabinet or hung up for display. If desired, the web may be protected by covering it with another glass plate in the way that the film of a lantern slide is protected, but that is not usually necessary.

"The above directions apply particularly to the flat webs of the Epeiridæ, but with a little ingenuity almost any spider's web may be preserved in its natural form. For instance, I obtained a permanent mount of the dome-shaped web of *Linyphia marginata* in the following way: A branched twig was cut and stripped of its leaves. This was fastened in an upright position on a suitable base and several females of *L. marginata* put on it after sunset. The next morning I had a beautiful web with a perfect dome and all the outlying threads. The only thing that remained to be done was to spray it with shellac and set it away. The Theridiidæ also give very satisfactory specimens in much the same way. But for the orb webs I think the glass plates are preferable."

ELECTRIC-MADE FERTILIZERS.

The nitrates, so necessary to plant life and hitherto obtained solely from vast natural deposits, are now being made on a commercial scale by the electric fixation of the nitrogen present in the air. This gas, tho so abundant, is inert and refuses to enter into chemical combination under ordinary circumstances, but in the presence of a powerful electric discharge it unites with the oxygen, which is the other chief component of the atmosphere, forming nitric acid. The process is described by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, London. From an abstract in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, March) we quote the following:

"Sir William Crookes pointed out in his presidential address in 1898, there will be a wheat famine, unless the world's yield per acre (at present about 12.7 bushels per acre on the average) can be raised by use of fertilizers. Of such fertilizers the chief is nitrate of soda, exported from the niter beds in Chile. The demand for this has risen from 1,000,000 tons in 1892 to 1,543,120 tons in 1905; and the supply will at the present rate be exhausted in less than fifty years. Then the only chance of averting starvation lies, as Crookes pointed out, through the laboratory.

"In 1781 Cavendish had observed that nitrogen, which exists in illimitable quantities in the air, can be caused to enter into combination with oxygen, and later he showed that nitrous fumes could be produced by passing electric sparks through air. Altho this laboratory experiment had undoubtedly pointed the way, tho the chemistry of the arc flame had been investigated in 1880 by Dewar, and tho Crookes and Lord Rayleigh had both employed electric discharges to cause nitrogen and oxygen to enter into combination, no commercial process had been found practical for the synthesis of nitrates from the air, until recently."

After referring to experiments made by Bradley and Lovejoy, Kowalski and Naville, and to the cyanamid and cyanid processes, Professor Thompson went on to describe the process of Birkeland and Eyde, of Christiania, for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and the synthetic production of nitrates, by use of a special electric furnace. To quote again:

"In this furnace an alternating electric arc was produced at between 3,000 and 4,000 volts, but under special conditions which resulted from the researches of Professor Birkeland; the arc being formed between the poles of a large electromagnet, which forced it to take the form of a roaring disk of flame. Such a disk of flame was shown in the lecture theater by a model apparatus sent from Christiania. In the furnaces, as used in Norway, the disk of flame was four or five feet in diameter, and was enclosed in a metal envelope lined with firebrick. Through this furnace air was blown, and emerged charged with nitric-oxid fumes. These fumes were collected, allowed time further to oxidize, then absorbed in water-towers or in quicklime—nitric acid and nitrate of lime being the products. The re-

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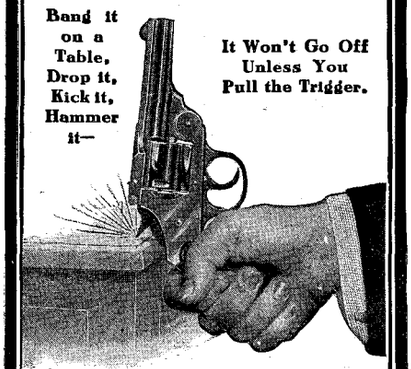

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search station near Arendal was described; also the factory at Notodden, in the Hitterdal, where electric power to the extent of 1,500 kilowatts was already taken from the Tinnfoss waterfall for the production of nitrate of lime. This product in several forms, including a basic nitrate, was known as Norwegian saltpeter. Experiment had shown that it was equally good as a fertilizer with Chile saltpeter; and the lime in it was of special advantage for certain soils. The yield of product in these furnaces was most satisfactory, and the factory at Notodden—which had been in commercial operation since the spring of 1905—was about to be enlarged; the neighboring waterfall of Svaelgfos, being now in course of utilization, would furnish 23,000 horse-power. The Norwegian company had further projects in hand for the utilization of three other waterfalls, including the Rjukanfos, the most considerable fall in Telemarken, which would yield over 200,000 horse-power. According to the statement of Prof. Otto Witt the yield of the Birkeland-Eyde furnaces was over 500 kilograms of nitric acid per year for every kilowatt of power. The conditions in Norway were exceptionally good for the furnishing of power at exceedingly low rates. Hence the new product could compete with Chile saltpeter on the market, and would become every year more valuable as the demand for nitrates increased and the natural supplies became exhausted."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Back to Nature.—Camp meetings on the Texan plains no longer draw a mob; the human snakes and dog-faced boys are looking for a job. The lion-tamers find no work, while former circus stars like Rainbow Dan the Tattooed Man are running trolley cars.

For Sarah Bernhardt the divine, in tents of snowy white, has camped upon the Texan plains—she's tenting there to-night. In Dallas she has done "Camille," with full Parisian cast, and done it in a way that Barnum couldn't have surpassed.

The Texans crowd into the tents and madly cheer and clap; the ceiling flounces to and fro; the walls bulge out and flap. Delighted cries of "Sarah!" sound amid the bravo! calls, till Sarah smiles and sweetly bows and then the canvas falls.

And yet there's naught but Sarah's art; she hasn't any clowns. She doesn't ride on dappled nags in insufficient gowns. "Camille" has no trapezes nor a jumping board on springs, and "Tosca," tho it has three acts, gets on without three rings.

No side shows line the entrance into Sarah's circus new; there are no peanut-stands around the portals to Sardou. You can not stop and let the fakirs try to guess your weight or neatly twirl the gay baseball and crack the dodger's pate. Of twins imported from Siam great Sarah's troupe is short, and no wild men from Borneo appear in her support. Besides, no living skeletons before the tent door pass, and Sarah's leading man, they say, has never eaten glass. And (quiet, Forepaugh, Ringling, Sells! Down, P. T. Barnum's shade!) there is no sawdust on the floor and no pink lemonade!—*New York Times.*

Another Animal.—MRS. ROUNDER (sarcastically)—"Going to 'lodge' again, eh? I suppose some of your crowd is going to ride the 'goat' to-night?"

MR. ROUNDER (leaving)—"No, not the goat this time, my dear. We're going out on a little lark."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Whole Thing in a Nutshell.

A woman came after
The very first man.
And that's the way
All trouble began.
—*Baltimore American.*

Exit Polly.—"Mabel, dear, won't you give me just one little——"

"Stop a minute, George, I must take the parrot out. . . . There, George."—*Chicago Tribune.*

He Got It.—HOTEL GUEST (in the West)—"So you recently came from Farther West?" WAITER—"Yes, sah; Far West. Got disgusted wif de morals ob dat section, sah. De Waitahs' Danite Union used to lynch guests wot guv less nor one dollah, sah, and I couldn't stand that. No, sah, I don't considah a man ought to be hurt unless he gives less nor fifty cents, sah."—*New York Weekly.*

The maker of poor lamp-chimneys sends them out unmarked, and says "No one will know who made them." I mark mine MACBETH. I want people to know who makes them.

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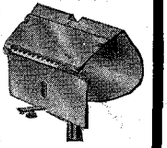

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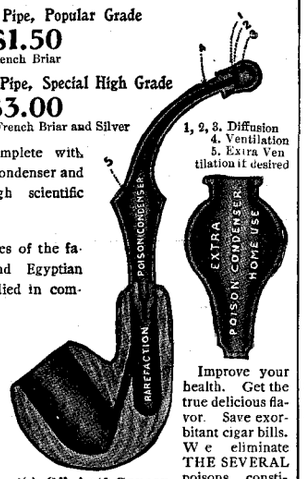

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For the Housekeeper.

APPLE TURNOVER.—Scoop out the insides of three apples and place between two flat wads of John Dough. Sew the edges together and place in a hot oven. Eat two before retiring. About two A.M. turn over.

CHICKEN SALAD.—To anything left over from dinner add chopped veal.

OYSTER PATTIES.—Get three quarts of oysters in the juice. Place in a cut-glass bowl on the center table in the parlor near the album. Submerge both hands in the bowl. Withdraw. Oyster patties.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Sound.—"Is Mrs. Schnorer in?" asked the caller.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the maid-of-all-work in the boarding-house. "She's in her room."

"Are you sure?"

'Yes, ma'am. I just overheard her taking a nap."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Shop Talk.—Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, is not without witty moments between worries over traction matters and an incompetent police force. He recently visited a strange barber shop, where the barber, failing to recognize him, was very talkative.

"Have you ever been here before?" he asked.

"Once," said the mayor.

"Strange I don't recall your face," said the barber.

"Not at all," replied the mayor. "It altered greatly as it healed."—*Judge.*

Whitewash.

[Inspired by Mr. Stephen Phillips's new poetical tragedy, which was understood, from preliminary announcements, to attempt "the rehabilitation of the character of Nero."]

Friends, Readers, Countrymen, lend me your ears!
I come to whitewash *Nero*, not to praise him.
His was the first of criminal careers
(Unless the lurid record of his years
Wrongly portrays him).

Slain at the age of rising thirty-two,
He filled the Cup of Vice to overflowing:
Much that was better left unknown, *he* knew
And what he didn't know, if tales be true,
Was not worth knowing.

But as a youth he was not wholly bad;
When he was crowned, men said to one another,
"By Jove! A worthy and a studious lad";
And so he *was*, until—oh passing sad!—
He lost his Mother!

That was the turning point. While she was there
He lived comparatively free from scandal;
He knew the sweetness of a Mother's care;
Felt the correcting arm, that did not spare
A Mother's sandal.

Who knows? Perchance, had she been near to guide,
His reign had been less lamentably shady;
But, on the morning of his regal pride,
With disconcerting suddenness, she died!
The poor old lady!

Oh, not to trespass on an orphan's grief,
'Twas from that time he took to paths of error
(Thinking, no doubt, that change would bring relief)
Made it a habit, and became, in brief,
A holy terror.

I say no more. But tho his deeds were dark
They hold a pathos that no crime can smother;
Young *Nero* would have doubtless made his mark
Had he not, in a mad, mad, boyish lark
Murdered his Mother!

—*Punch.*

Why He Ran.—Two men were out shooting; one had a license, the other hadn't. A keeper approached, and the one that had a license ran away.

The keeper was a good runner, and an exciting chase ensued over a mile and a half of nice plowed field. At last the keeper got up to the runaway.

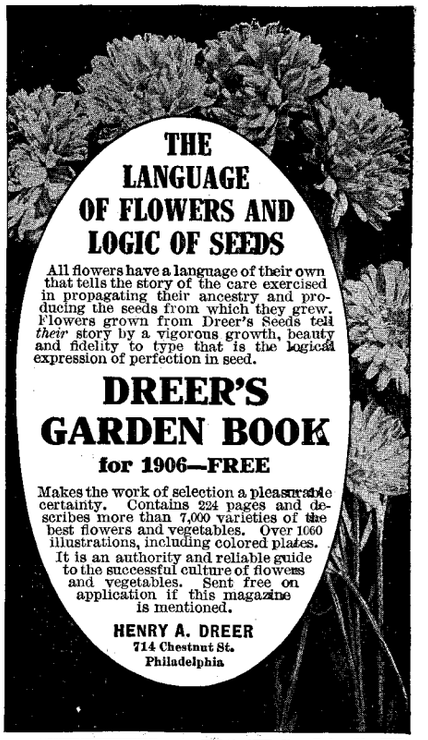
"Now, sir, where's your license?"

It was produced.

"Then why did you run away?"

"Oh, I'm fond of exercise," answered the man; "but don't you think you'd better ask my friend if he has one?"

The friend was by this time about two miles off,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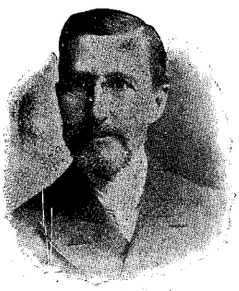

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LIT BROTHERS, Dept. A. F., Market, 8th & 7th Streets, Philadelphia

and the keeper only whistled, then went on his way a sadder and a wiser man.—*Tit-Bits.*

Encouraging.—"May I read you my last poem?" "You may, if it really is."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Fickle Goddess.—MRS. STYLE, "I want a hat, but it must be in the latest style." Shopman: "Kindly take a chair, madam, and wait a few minutes; the fashion is just changing."—*Melbourne Life.*

Trouble Ahead.—BECK (despondently): "I said something my wife didn't like and she hasn't spoken to me for two days."

PECK (eagerly): "Can you remember what it was you said?"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Case for the S. P. C. A.—"Yes, my dear, I believe in transmigration of souls. I may be a brute in my next life."

"Wouldn't that be discouraging; or don't you care for a change?"—*Houston Post.*

Lucky Woman.—The following extract from an obituary recently appeared in a rural paper. It was written by a child of the deceased: "In spite of all that medical skill and loving hands could do, she died without a struggle."—*Lippincott's.*

The Last Plea.—Last summer there died at Washington a lawyer who for many years had shocked a large number of his friends by his rather liberal views touching religion, according to *Harper's Weekly.*

A friend of the deceased, who cut short a Canadian trip to hurry back to Washington for the purpose of attending the last rites of his colleague, entered the late lawyer's home some minutes after the beginning of the service.

"What part of the service is this?" he inquired in a whisper of another legal friend standing in the crowded hallway.

"I've just come myself," said the other, "but I believe they've opened for the defense."

Friendly Criticism.—"Yes," said young De-Auber, "I am wedded to my art."

"I'm sorry for you, old man," rejoined his friend Criticus. "You'll either have to commit bigamy or starve."—*Chicago News.*

Very Careless—"You say that Faro Jim came to this end through contributory negligence?"

"Yes," answered Broncho Bob. "He showed down four aces in a poker game, an' two of 'em was the ace of diamonds."—*Washington Star.*

Touching.—"Could yer give a poor man a quarter ter gita bite to eat?" "See here, fellow, you're the same man I gave a quarter to yesterday." "Say, boss, don't folks in your set eat dinner every day?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

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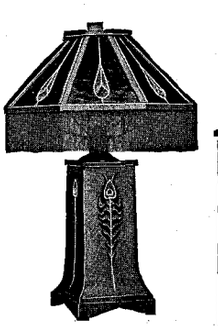
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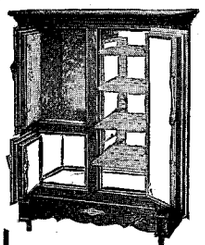

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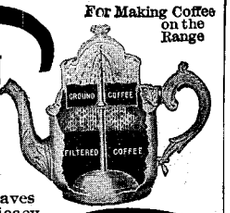

Filtering coffee saves the full flavor, delicacy, aroma and strength *without* the bitter and harmful acid. The

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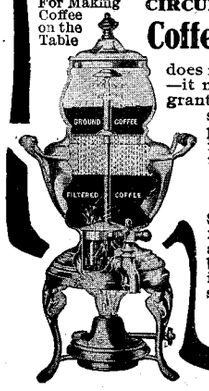

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At the Bar.—TIRED THOMPSON—"Wuz yez ever before a judge?"

FROZEN STIFF—"I WUZ."

TIRED THOMPSON—"What did ye get?"

FROZEN STIFF—"Life at hard labor. I wuz married by a judge."—*Judge.*

At Last.—The secret of wealth is to make a quarter look like thirty cents.—*Puck.*

Answered.—The Washington correspondent hastily called up the Cabinet officer by telephone.

"Pardon me for disturbing you, Mr. Blank," he said, "but will you please tell me whether or not the rumor that is in circulation as to your retirement is true?"

"Yes, sir," answered the Cabinet officer. "It is. I was just about to retire when you called me. Good night."—*Chicago Tribune.*

When Charity Begins at Home.—BOBBIE—"Mama."

MAMA—"Well."

BOBBIE—"Were men awful scarce when you married papa, or did you just feel sorry for him?"—*Judge.*

Only One Pair.—MAMA—"Why, Johnny, what is the matter?"

JOHNNY—"M-my new s-shoes hurt my f-feet."

MAMA—"No wonder, dear: you have them on the wrong feet."

JOHNNY—"W-well, I c-can't help it. I ain't g-got no other f-feet. Boo-hoo-oo!"—*Chicago News.*

Relative Size.—"If Taft's mantle were to fall on me," began the little man, "I'd——"

"Yes," said his wife, "I know what would happen."

"What's that?"

"Why you'd feel just like you did when you went to the circus and the tent collapsed."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Usurious.—Ikestein and Aaronburg, two Semitic money-lenders, met. "Goot bithness yesterday, Ike," said Aaron. "Young Lord Sthoftely come to me to borrow £500. I gif it him at fifty per thent, and deduct a year's intereth and pay him £250."

"Vell, you was a fool, Aaron. Vy, you should have lent it him for two years and paid him nothing."—*Sporting Times.*

Optimism.—NEWBERRY—"Is Sanford of an optimistic temperament?" BALDWIN—"I should say he is. I have known him to go into a restaurant without a cent in his pocket, order a dozen oysters, and feel satisfied that he could pay his bill with a pearl."—*Life.*

Ready to Exchange.—A man in Texas is anxious to exchange his home and property down there for a residence in New York State. We are his man, and he can have ours whenever he can arrange matters.—*Star of Hope (published in Sing Sing).*

Settled at Last.—Here is an effective piece of dramatic criticism, said to have been printed in a rural paper in Indiana. A raw company on the "kerosene circuit" played "Hamlet," and the next day the editor wrote: "Mr. Soandso and his company played 'Hamlet' in the town hall last night. It was a great social event, and all the elite of our fair village attended. There has been a long discussion as to whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote the play, commonly attributed to Shakespeare. It can easily be settled now. Let the graves of the two writers be opened. The one who turned over last night is the author."—*New York Tribune.*

Circumstantial Evidence.—Jack was making a visit to his grandparents, who owned a large dairy. He had been forbidden to touch the tempting-looking pans of rich cream. One day his grandmother caught him coming up from the cellar with a very suspicious white rim over his upper lip.

"Jack," she said severely, "I am afraid you have been disturbing my pans of cream."

"No, I haven't, Grandma, I just ran my tongue gently over the top."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Began Early.—CAWKER—"When do babies begin to think?" WALKER—"Well, mine began to think that I ought to walk the floor with him the second night he was in the house."—*Sydney Town and Country Journal.*

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

March 23.—Russia's protestation of loyalty to France in her Moroccan policy arouses the anger of Germany.

March 24.—The dry-dock *Dewey, en route* for the Philippines, reports by wireless at Gibraltar.

March 25.—The battle-ships *Ohio* and *Wisconsin* sail from the Philippines to augment Rear Admiral Train's fleet in Chinese waters.

Reports from Tokio show that the various measures taken for famine relief are beginning to have some effect.

March 26.—Father Gapon commences a libel suit in St. Petersburg against his defamers.

March 27.—The Morocco Conference comes definitely to an accord on the police question, and agreement on all other points is assured. The solution is attributed to Ambassador White's police scheme, which meets with the acceptance of all the delegates.

March 28.—By an explosion in a Japanese coal mine 250 workmen are killed.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 23.—*House:* Many increases of salary are eliminated during the discussion of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

March 24.—*House:* The Vreeland bill, to regulate the punishment for hazing at the Naval Academy, is passed.

March 27.—*House:* Speaker Cannon makes a personal statement in rebuttal of the charges of Representative Shackleford of Missouri.

President Roosevelt sends a message to Congress urging action to preserve Niagara Falls.

March 29.—*Senate:* A bill is passed providing for the reorganization of the Army Medical Department.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 23.—President Roosevelt sends a letter to the American Federation of Labor promising the enforcement of the Eight-hour law.

Attorney-General Hadley of Missouri withdraws his subpœna-servers from the pursuit of John D. Rockefeller, to allow Mr. Rockefeller to visit New York to see his baby grandson.

District-Attorney Jerome, in New York, asks Judge O'Sullivan to issue a warrant for George W. Perkins, former vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company. The object of the arrest is to test the judge's decision that the grand jury must determine the question of wrong intent in contributions by insurance companies to political campaign funds.

Richard A. McCurdy is sued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $3,370,341, with interest, to recover for alleged misapplication of funds.

March 24.—Attorneys for H. H. Rogers in the Standard Oil inquiry in New York admit the allegations that the stock of the defendant Missouri companies is held in trust by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

March 25.—Andrew Carnegie, in response to a request for his views on the Railroad Rate bill, urges government control of rates and a modified system of appeal.

Brooklyn Public-library directors order that Mark Twain's juvenile classics, "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," be withheld from children.

March 26.—The United Mine Workers present their ultimatum to the operators at the conference in Indianapolis, demanding the 1903 scale as the lowest price for peace.

March 27.—Hearing of testimony in the case of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, is concluded.

The oil inquiry in New York, in the suit brought against the Standard, Waters-Pierce, and Republic companies, is closed.

March 28.—Without a dissenting vote the Senate of New York State passes the first of the Armstrong insurance-reform bills, ousting all the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Company trustees on November 15.

March 29.—The joint conference of the bituminous coal operators and miners adjourned *sine die* at Annapolis, making practically certain a strike throughout the soft-coal districts.

Wisconsin decides to follow Missouri's lead and bring action against the Standard Oil Company. The litigation is in the hands of the State Attorney-General.

Judge Humphrey, in Chicago, sets the second Monday in September as the day for the beginning of the trial of the Meat-trust corporations

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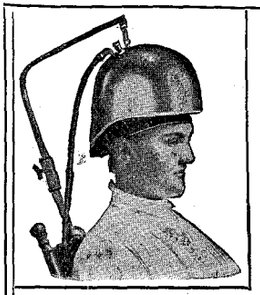

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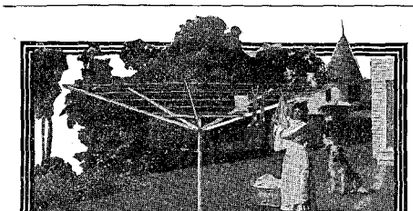

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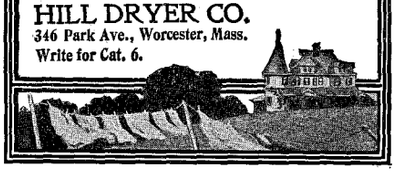

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"S. A. D.," Ottawa, Can.—"Please give the pronunciation and definition of the word *ghee*, about which I have recently had an argument. Is it tallow or butter?"

Ghee, pronounced "gee," is not tallow. The point raised by "S. A. D." was referred recently to the Board of United States General Appraisers at the port of New York in a protest against the Collector's assessment of duty on *ghee* as "butter and substitutes therefor." The importer claimed ghee was dutiable as tallow. In overruling the protest and affirming the Collector's decision the Board said:

"*Ghee* is defined by the Standard Dictionary as follows: 'Butter clarified by boiling or heating or and skimming or straining until it becomes a liquid or semisolid capable of being kept for many years; largely used in India, in cookery and in religious rites.'

"We do not think the article can be said to be tallow, which is usually composed of harder and less fusible animal fats, nor lard which is made from hogs' fat." (*U. S. Treasury Decisions*, 27180, March 8, 1906, p. 15.)

"A. B. S.," Augusta, Ga.—"(1) What is the meaning of the term *Genesta?* I believe it is old French. Can you enlighten me? (2) Also, do you know the word *metapsycics*, which I found in a recent magazine?"

(1) The correct spelling is *Genista*, and it is the name of a genus of the bean family having abundant yellow flowers. The plant (*planta genista*) was worn by Geoffrey of Anjou in his helmet, and gained for him and his descendants the patronymic "Plantagenet." (2) The term referred to is spelled *metaphysics;* it is that branch of philosophy which deals with the conceptions or principles at the basis of all phenomena, including being, reality, substance, time, space, motion, becoming, change, identity, difference, cause, etc.

"E. S. B.," Ayer, Mass.—"(1) Does the word 'rye' in Burns's 'Comin' through the Rye' refer to a field of grain or to a stream? What authorities support the correct meaning? (2) Does this word have a like meaning both in the old song of the same title and in Burns's poem?"

(1) The editor of *The Scottish-American* informs us that the *rye* referred to by Burns is undoubtedly a field of grain. He states the question was referred to him some time ago and that he then went thoroughly into the matter. (2) As we know the song, it is Burns's poem set to music.

"P. S. D.," Hyattsville, Md.—"Please publish the correct use of the words *receipt* and *recipe*."

A *receipt* may be a formal direction for making something; as "a receipt for turtle soup." (It has also other meanings too numerous to print here). A *recipe* is a formula or list of ingredients of a mixture, with proportions and directions for compounding. The terms in this sense are interchangeable.

"A. P.," Lincoln, Neb.—"Is it correct to say 'She feels bad, meaning that she is ill or bereaved?"

"She feels bad" is correct in the first sense cited. But the application to bereavement is unusual. See also LITERARY DIGEST, April 15, 1905.

"J. E. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is Britannia in the phrase 'Britannia metal' written with a capital or lower-case initial 'B'?"

In the United States the word *britannia*, denoting an alloy made of tin, etc., is written with a lower-case initial letter. In Great Britain, where it is always designated as *Britannia metal*, the first word is capitalized.

"E. P. F.," Cincinnati, O.—(1) "Is it correct to say 'the High School Alumnal Association'? Of late 'Alumni Association' seems to be the common expression. (2) Is it correct to drop the apostrophe in such titles as the 'Boys' Brigade,' 'the Schoolmasters' Club'?"

(1) *Alumnal*, of or pertaining to alumni or alumnæ, being an adjective which qualifies the kind of high-school association, is strictly correct. (2) The apostrophe should not be dropped, inasmuch as the words are in the possessive case, and possession is distinctly expressed, as will be seen by transposing the sentences: the Brigade of the Boys, the Club of the Schoolmasters.

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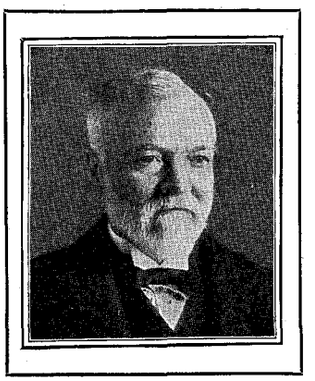

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Then I will keep it sharp and keen for the rest of your life *free*.

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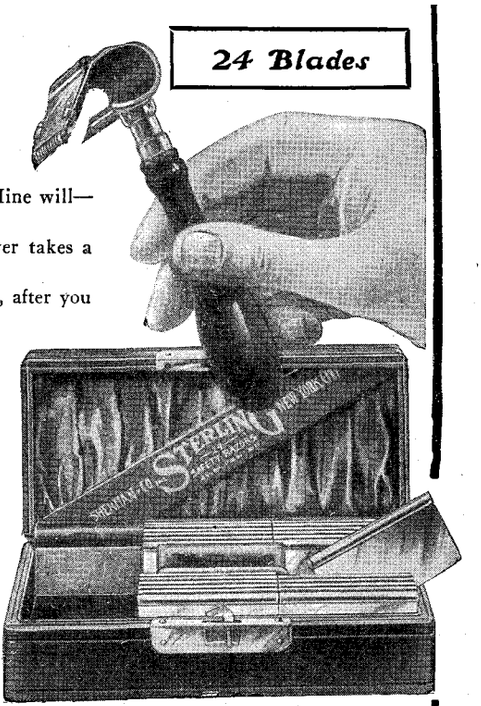
I know my razor will satisfy you—I show my confidence by just sending my razor to any reliable party without a penny down.



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If the razor don't do all I say, then send it back at my expense and you're out nothing, for you've paid me nothing and you owe me nothing.

You see the average man should be shaved at least three times a week—at 15c a shave that's 45c a week for shaving.

So, if you decide to keep the razor, all I ask you to pay me is what you'd pay the barber—45c a week.

Just send me at the end of each week what you'd have paid him for a few weeks until the razor is paid for.

That way I make the barber buy you the razor.

At that, my razor doesn't take any more money to pay for itself than you would have to pay out of your own pocket for an ordinary razor.

And I go even farther.

I say to you, if after the 7 days' free trial you *do* decide to keep the razor and let it pay for itself—then I will see to it that you have no further razor expense for life.

Because I agree to keep your blades sharp forever—free.

With any other safety razor you are always paying out money because you must keep on paying for new blades or re-sharpening as long as you live.

But the Sterling won't cost you a cent to keep sharp because—

All you do is, send me 12 dull blades, at any time, with 10 cents to cover postage, and I return them to you perfectly sharp free of charge.

That's really "no honing and no stropping."

Did you ever hear of anything as clever as this in the razor line?

It's this way—the reason I can make this offer is because I'm not in the least doubtful or afraid of my razor.

My STERLING blades are made of the finest razor steel that money can buy—costs me twice as much as the steel used in any other razor blades.

And mine is the only razor on the market that is made of genuine Sheffield steel—that is, not a cold rolled steel.

With my careful systematic process, each STERLING blade is hardened, tempered, ground and honed in oil *all* by hand, then hand stropped so that my razor must hold its edge.

And each of my STERLING blades must pass the SHERMAN test, the most rigid test to which a razor blade can be subjected.

No other razor blade could pass this test.

But I *must* make certain that the temper and cutting edge of every STERLING blade is perfect and lasting.

I cannot afford to pass any but faultless razor blades because my razor is made to *shave* with, and not made to sell.

And because of all this I can afford—and am glad—to send you the razor prepaid for free trial without any deposit but your name, address and the introduction. If you forget that I'll have to write for it, and that will delay the razor.

You can buy the Sterling Razor for $5.00, but I am willing to send it to you and let it pay for itself.

Now—write me to-day, stating whether you wish the Safety or Old Style Interchangeable, and let me send you the razor. State whether you wish to cut close or medium, and whether your beard is wiry or fine.

Don't send me any money—only a postal.

Remember the razor is yours for a week free—then either keep it and let it pay for itself with the guarantee that I must keep the blades sharp forever—free—or return it to

P. C. Sherman, Pres., 294 Water St., New York City

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